THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 62. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE GREENWALTH CASE.

EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSIN.

articulars of the Death of Burlingame.

The Murder of Col. Wilder.

Terrible Accident in Chicago

Scenes in the South Carolina Legislature

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CUBA.

Execution of the Assassin of Greenwalth—An Effort Made to Save Him—Address of Rodas to the Volunteers.

HAVANA, March 8.—The assassin of Isaac Greenwalth has been executed. Justice is appeased, and it has been demonstrated before the world that the Captain General, as the first authority, can inflict punishment for an offense upon a volunteer of Havana, though an excess of patriotism is offered in extenuation of the deed.

Though the assassin of Eugenio Zamoray Barrera, a member of the 5th Battalion of volunteers of this city, was not positively identified by the surviving victims of his murderous act, or by other eye witnesses, yet the direct and circumstantial evidence given on the trial was such as to leave no doubt of his guilt, and he was on Friday evening convicted and sentenced to death, and at twelve midnight was placed in the Capilla, where the last moments of condemned criminals are passed, whence he emerged to his death at 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 5th.

Though his death was demanded by every sentiment of right and as a guarantee for the future protection of peaceful foreigners, there were found those even among the better class of Spaniards anxious to bring about his pardon. At the head of these was Don Ramon Herrera, a wealthy merchant here and owner of the Antilles line of steamers, Colonel of the 5th Battalion of Volunteers, who made a personal appeal to the various foreign consuls, urging them to use their influence to save his life. Naturally this was declined; these gentlemen, prompted by an instinct of right, refused to interfere with the course of justice. Had they done otherwise they would have brought down upon themselves the execration of all Americans, for as one of such the life of Greenwalth was taken, and by the civilized world. To the honor of the Captain-General be it said, that he strongly disapproved of this attempt. He called the captains of the Fifth battalion together and inquired of them if they proposed to stand by the authorities, to which they unanimously responded that they did. At the same time he notified those endeavoring to bring about a pardon that they would be made personally responsible for any trouble should it arise. Both the trial and execution, which took place at the Cabanas fortress, were public; and the foreign consuls, accompanied by a naval commander of their respective nationalities, were invited to be present at the former and accepted. The execution was attended by details from each volunteer battalion and such of the public as chose to be present. A few Americans were among the number. At the hour mentioned, 4 o'clock, the religious services having been performed inside, the condemned emerged from his cell accompanied by his ghostly consoler, after whom he repeated his prayers. He was a large, finely-formed man, measuring six feet and some inches in stature; his physiognomy was decidedly bad, and such as would likely be possessed by one who confessed to nine murders, as did he. He manifested perfect serenity, and on reaching the appointed place dropped on one knee of his own accord. A handkerchief was tied about his eyes, and the men detailed for the execution immediately approached to within a yard of him and fired at his head and breast. His death was instantaneous. It is mentioned among the incidents of his trial that several of his friends, wishing to prove an *alibi*, swore that he was at their respective homes at the time of the murder. He made full confession of the deed.

Difficulty was anticipated on Saturday night and during Sunday, but though the latter was the last day of the carnival and the people were allowed to go about masked with perfect freedom, owing to the moral effect of the execution and the precautions taken by the Government none occurred, and everything passed off as pleasantly as in the most peaceful city in the world.

On the morning of Sunday appeared in the journals the following address to the volunteers.—

VOLUNTEERS.—There occurred some days since in this capital a horrible act, in opposition to personal security, and which resulted in the death of a foreigner and the severe wounding of two others. These foreigners with another, who fortunately escaped unhurt, were peacefully passing by a public place most frequented by the inhabitants, when they were assaulted, without knowing for what, by a man armed with a revolver and poignard, who, followed by others, started the cry of "Death." These strangers were under the protection of the banner of Spain and the guarantees of the laws of the country. This assassin outraged the laws and disgraced the flag, for which he has suffered death as a just satisfaction.

The unfortunate Zamora, who committed and has expiated his offense, was a volunteer, and although each man has his individual reputation, he had also a collective one, and the combined reputation of all that corps was affected by this deed, as it has returned to its brilliancy without a stain through its punishment.

Volunteers, since the perpstration of this deed you have formed your judgment, and, reprobating it, you have remained on the side of authority as always the expression of the law. The law has been complied with. Let the island know, let Spain and the world know, that you are the best helps to order and justice, as knows your Captain General.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Disgraceful Scenes in the Legislature—The Members Call Each Other Thieves and Scoundrels.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4.—The Legislature has adjourned, after spending months in wasting the treasury, ratifying many unwise and oppressive acts, and filling the pockets of the members at the expense of the unrepresented tax-payers of the State. The scenes immediately preceding the adjournment were of the most disgraceful character. The House presented a picture of pandemonium, closing up with a vote to the Speaker of a gift of $500, in consideration, doubtless, of the free liquors and cigars furnished by him to the members during the session. The scene in the Senate defies description. The negro members pronounced the carpet-baggers "thieves," "escaped felons," etc., with the most offensive prefixes.

Mr. Leslie told one Senator the coat he was then wearing he had stolen, and he (Leslie) could prove it; pointing around to the Senators he declared that they were a pack of scoundrels, who had sold their votes time and again, and been bribed and bought by the highest bidder. He then gave chapters from their past history, in which he presented the honorable Senators flying from justice in other States, and fetching up at last in Carolina. He declared the Republican party a stench in the nostrils of decency, and, as a Republican himself, he said he was ashamed of it; as low as they said he had been, he never thought he would reach the depths of an association with such rascals and thieves as made up this Legislature. The black Senators replied in the same strain, swore the carpet-bag reign was ended, and that the State belonged to the negroes, and they would rule it. In the middle of such a scene, the notorious Joe Crews exposed a large pile of greenbacks on a table: Tim Hurley and two negro Senators whispered together with Crews over this pile of money—then Tim circulated among the members, whispering to each, and immediately the phosphate monopoly bill was taken up and passed. After such a scene the President of the Senate, in his closing remarks, actually congratulated the body on the harmony which had characterized their deliberations, and their courtesy towards the Chair and towards each other!

Many really important measures in which the white people of the State were interested were, for this reason alone, probably, laid over, and the mass of the legislation is of no benefit to the State, however important for party ends, or the aggrandizement of particular "rings."—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

THE WILDER MURDER.

An Editor Shot in Cold Blood—Cause of the Murder.

The Kansas City papers give full particulars relating to the dastardly murder, on the 9th instant, of Colonel Wilder, late of the *Journal of Commerce* of that city. The *Times* says:—

From private sources we learn that Colonel Wilder was engaged to be married to a young lady of Kansas City. About a week or ten days ago scandalous stories were repeated in various social circles involving the fair fame of the gentleman and lady. Colonel Wilder, together with some of the male members of the family of the latter, commenced a thorough investigation to ascertain the name of the author of the scandal. They concluded that the responsible person was James A. Hutchison, who subsequently was invited to a room where were several individuals. Hutchison was then cowhided, but, our informant states, not by Wilder, the job being in the hands of the members of the young lady's family. Wilder was present at the meeting, but did no whipping.

The next day, or possibly the same evening of the castigation, Hutchinson got upon a train and went to Lee's Summit to attend to some business. He is reported to have said before leaving, "The thing is not over yet. No man shall live and cowhide me." When he returned he was low-spirited and dejected. Days went by. If Colonel Wilder anticipated a conflict it made no difference in his habits.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the *denouement* came. Colonel Wilder and Mr. Mell Hudson were holding some brief conversation together at the northern entrance of the Court House. A man approached, drew himself up at about fifteen paces distant, called out something which sounded like "Prepare—defend yourself," and fired at point blank range. This man was James A. Hutchison.

The aggravation of the homicide will, in the minds of by far the largest portion of this community, turn upon the question of cowhiding. Was Hutchison cowhided? is the inquiry. If he was, who did it? While he does not claim that Colonel Wilder used this disgraceful instrument, he yet asserts that the whole proceeding was instigated by him. He says that he was struck; some of those concerned in it say that he was struck; it was proclaimed upon the street that he was struck, and if he were the disgrace is terrible. These questions will have to be answered upon the trial. We have heard it from twenty sources that there were eight men who witnessed the affair in Doctor Ridge's office, near the Junction, and if so, there can be no doubt as to the entire truth coming to light.

APPALLING CASUALTY.

Three Men Precipitated from a Five-story Building and Killed—A Horrible Scene.

The Chicago *Post* of Friday last says:—

An appalling accident, resulting in the death of three men and the imminent peril of a fourth, occurred this morning, at half-past 9 o'clock, on the southeast corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. The men were painters, in the employ of F. O. Johnson, corner of Clark and Ontario streets. For a week past three of them had been engaged in painting the exterior of the five-story brick building, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake street, and they used for the purpose of ascending a scaffold or staging about forty feet long and three feet wide, in two parts, suspended from the roof fronting on Lake street by blocks and tackle, a set being on each end respectively, and one sustaining the two stages, which were spliced in the centre. Another man was added to the number to-day, and about 9 o'clock this morning the four ascended to within a few feet of the roof with their painting materials and began work, the distance being about sixty feet from the board sidewalk.

They had but fairly commenced operations when a small iron ring in the centre tackle broke, by reason of the weight and a flaw in the metal, causing the two stages to part and fall away from each other, precipitating threee of the men to the sidewalk, and causing their death in a short time afterward. The fourth, William Johnson, quickly seized the rope of the tackle on the east end of the platform and clung to it. One of the employes in the store ran up on the roof, reached over its edge, grasped him by the coat collar, and hauled him safely up. The three men who fell were carried into the store in an unconscious state.

Several persons on the opposite side of the two streets, who saw the scaffold give way, and the three men fall amid a shower of paint, brushes, etc., described the scene as terrible, causing their blood to chill with horror. The bodies were covered with the paint, which was scattered over the front wall of the building, on the doors and windows, and on the sidewalk. Hanging downward by the ropes, fastened to either end of the roof, were the stages, which were removed shortly after the occurrence.

STARTLING!

President Grant Threatened with Assassination by a Madman—The Offender Arrested and Held in Confinement.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday says:—

President Grant, accompanied by his son, while walking down Pennsylvania avenue yesterday, enjoying the fine weather, was followed the whole distance by a suspicious-looking man named Terrence Cassidy, who at divers times attempted to draw the President into conversation. As this was refused, he threatened President Grant with assassination and showered abuse upon him. The President at first did not heed him, but, as the man kept on following him, he called Officer McCathran, on the corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, requesting him to take Cassidy into custody, as he was evidently crazy. McCathran arrested him, and the man was taken to the Central Guard House.

In the evening Officer McElfresh, on duty at the White House, came to the Guard House with a request from the President to see that Cassidy was properly cared for. Justice Harper therefore declined to make final disposition of the case, and held the accused for further examination. Major Richards was notified of the affair, and has ordered the examination of Cassidy by the police surgeons, with a view to test his sanity and have him taken to the asylum.

Cassidy is an Irishman by birth, about forty-seven years of age, and tolerably well known in this city. He lives on G street, near the Presidential Mansion, and has often been at the White House for the purpose of seeing President Grant, and on being refused admittance he has cursed him and the officer on duty there, causing his ejectment from the Executive Mansion. Those who know Cassidy do not at all doubt his insanity. The affair was witnessed by a large number of people on the avenue, and excited much comment.

EUROPE.

Particulars of the Illness and Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

Hon. J. Anson Burlingame, the head of the Chinese mission to Europe, died this morning after a very short illness. He caught cold during the severe weather prevailing in Russia on his arrival about a fortnight before his death; and absorbed in the duties and cares of the great mission into which he had thrown all the energies of his mind, he paid no attention to his slight indisposition until it had entirely mastered his vigorous nature. On Wednesday, the 16th instant, he had his solemn audience of the Emperor, who was pleased to respond in the most sympathetic language to Mr. Burlingame's able address. Buoyed up by the more than ordinary encouragement which he had received in a country whose friendly disposition was of the utmost importance to China, Mr. Burlingame thought nothing of his cold, and considered it his duty to take the members of his mission the next day to the Hermitage, at the invitation of the Emperor, and to make his official call on Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador, with whom he was to have dined the following day. On returning to his hotel, however, he was compelled to take to his bed, and to call in the services of Dr. Carrick, physician to the British Embassy, who at once pronounced him to be suffering from severe congestion of the left lung, aggravated by an inflammation of the liver. The most energetic remedies were at once applied to check the disease, which, however, continued to make such rapid progress that two other medical men of eminence were called in. The Emperor also sent his own physician, but all was unavailing. His sufferings became very great, and during the five days that preceded his death he was obliged to remain in a sitting posture. Yesterday, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, when he was to have dined with his Excellency Governor Curtin, the American Minister, the bulletin of his health became less favorable, for the right lung had likewise become somewhat affected. The hope, however, was not abandoned that his strong constitution would triumph over the malady that finally proved fatal to him at 7½ o'clock this morning. His bodily suffering appeared to be much aggravated by his mental anxiety and distress respecting the success of his mission. He spoke of it incessantly to Mrs. Burlingame and his son, and continually asked whether intelligence had been received from Mr. Brown. Two or three days before his death he spoke to his son of the probability of his being cut off, and of the pain which the thought of his mission remaining uncompleted gave him; and on Tuesday, when he must have felt his end approaching, he warmly pressed the hand of his Secretary and said, "Good bye, Deschamps." The depth of the grief of the widow and children may be measured by the painful sorrow of his Chinese companions, and that of the friends he had made at St. Petersburg. It was impossible to approach Mr. Burlingame and to listen to his exposition of the object which he had so much at heart, without being sympathetically drawn to the man and his mission.—*St. Petersburg correspondence London Daily News.*

The Course of the Prince of Wales.

The special correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* writes:—"The Prince of Wales consulted Earl Granville and the Lord Chancellor before tendering himself for examination, and was encouraged by their advice to attend the Court. I hear that the only doubt entertained by the Lord Chancellor was whether the course proposed to be taken by his Royal Highness, however agreeable to the feelings of his future subjects, was quite fair to the other gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in the case. If the Prince purged himself from any complicity, would not a prejudice be raised against those who did follow him, and similarly declare their innocence? Sir F. Johnstone, for reasons special and peculiar to himself, was equally desirous to make a statement. They were neither of them summoned, and their appearance, as was feared in high legal quarters, has raised a certain unfair presumption against the parties whose names came up during the hearing. Another rumor of the day is that the most illustrious personage in the land wrote to the Prince, after hearing of the evidence he had given, to offer him her affectionate congratulations, and to invite him to call, with the Princess, to receive them in person. The Prince and Princess accordingly called upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen's sympathy with Lady Mordaunt's family has been warmly and constantly expressed through the Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been throughout the trial in attendance on the Queen at Windsor, and her daily companion in her walks and drives."

THE NEW ADVERTISING DODGE.

Is It Illegal to Deface Silver Coin?—What the Sub-Treasury Officers Say.

An important question has been raised by the recent advertising dodge of a few business houses, which stamped the names of their firms upon silver coin, and gave it in change to customers when gold fell to its present low rates. There seems to be nothing in the laws for the protection of gold and silver coin making it illegal to stamp or cut coin so long as its weight is not reduced thereby, the statutes only prohibiting the "mutilation" and "debasing" of coin, and there is no doubt that the mere stamping of a single establishment's name upon a piece would not at present affect its value; but the extent to which this may be carried involves a nice point for the interpreters of the law to decide. A considerable amount of silver coin has already been stamped with advertisements, and were this declared to be legitimate, the whole specie of the country would sooner or later become defaced. During the Rebellion an order was issued by the Government forbidding the placing of any advertisement upon the national flag, and there is no reason why a similar order in relation to coin may not be given by the Treasury Department. It has always been regarded as the spirit and intent of the laws that the coin and currency of a country must not be purposely defaced in any manner, and this idea was strikingly illustrated but a short time ago by a foreign government which refused to accept in the payment of dues its own bills upon which the vignette of the head of the government had been defaced with ink so as to make a caricature.

BILLIARDS.

A Great Game in England—The Largest Break on Record.

The Bucks (England) *Herald* of March 1 says:—On Friday evening the inhabitants of Aylesbury and its neighborhood were enabled to witness some of the most brilliant play at this fashionable game that has ever been displayed. The occasion was a grand match between W. Cook, the champion of England, and W. Dufton, instructor of the Prince of Wales, and took place in the Corn Exchange, which was fitted especially for the occasion. The seats were amphitheatrically arranged, which enabled all present to witness the play advantageously. The game took place on a new table made by Messrs. Burroughs & Watts. The pockets were 3⅛ inches, the balls 2 1-16 inches, and the spot was 12⅛ inches from the top cushion. There were about two hundred present to witness the entertainment. The match was remarkable for the wonderful break made by Cook, viz., 417, which is the largest ever made, and this splendid score included 137 of his favorite spots, which he made very quickly, and with such certainty that it became almost monotonous to the unprofessional eye. The champion was recorded the winner by the large majority of 540, in an unfinished break. The champion resumed his play and made forty-two more spots, but in attempting another left the ball lingering on the edge of the pocket.

This last great break was made thus:—A losing hazard off the red, followed by "potting" the red, making six, and giving him his pet stroke, from which he played the unprecedented number of 137 spots, making it the largest break on record, viz., 417. Both players were loudly cheered.

The game occupied exactly one hour and forty minutes, which of itself will speak for the fast play of the champion.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Country Cases.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.

No judgments were given this morning, the judges having held but a short consultation last week, and the court was engaged with the lists for Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Wayne, Bradford, and Tioga counties.

A Curious Will Case.

Register's Court—Judges Allison and Ludlow, and Register Leech.

This morning a rather novel will case came before this Court, possessing features that are rarely to be seen, and requiring the special aid of the Legislature to avoid a mischief which otherwise would have resulted from an innocent mistake which is here sought to be remedied. It appears that George A. Alter and his wife, both Germans, had, after a long life of industry and strict economy, succeeded in saving up a right handsome little fortune, and having no children and being far advanced in years, were desirous so to dispose of their little wealth that the survivor should have it and enjoy it alone. In pursuance of this wish they sent for a gentleman, to whom they made known their intention, and who at once drew up two separate wills—one of the husband, leaving to his wife all his estate, and the other of the wife, leaving all her claims and titles to the property to her husband and his lawful representatives, which being explained to them, were approved of, and left to be signed by them. Neither of them could read English, but each signed a will, and the documents were placed in separate envelopes, which were sealed and put away. In August last Mr. Alter died. On the 23d of last month the envelopes were taken to a Mr. Horstman, who broke the seals, and discovered that the wife had signed the husband's will and *vice versa*, a pure accident, resulting from their ignorance of the English language. Here the intention of the parties to provide for each other was plain and undoubted, but so long as this blunder remained uncorrected, no will was in force, and Mr. Alter could only have been presumed to have died intestate. But an act of Assembly was obtained, authorizing this Court, upon petition and proofs, to reform the will of Mr. Alter, by decreeing that the name of his widow be stricken from his will and his own name signed instead, thus giving effect to his intention. This petition was accordingly presented to the court this morning, when it was set forth that Mr. Alter left no children or grand-children, but only collateral heirs, brothers, sisters, and nephews, all residing in Germany. The Court made an order appointing an examiner to take the proofs, and directing notice to be given to the collateral heirs to appear on the 17th of May to show cause why the petitioner's prayer should not be granted.

Revenue Case.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the court and jury were engaged with the case of the United States vs. 12 barrels of whisky and other property claimed by John M. Kelly. This is an information of forfeiture under the general allegation of fraud against the revenue laws, the Government setting forth that in August last the revenue officers visited the claimant's distillery at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, and found the twelve barrels of spirits above mentioned, upon which no tax had been made, discovered an apparatus by which the whisky could be secretly diverted from the general relieving cistern, also inaccuracies in the accounts kept of the business transacted there, and finally learned that whisky had been spirited away from the distillery to a place other than a bonded warehouse. For these reasons the place was seized and an information of forfeiture against all the personal property upon the premises is sued for. The amount involved is about $4000. On trial.

The Dr. Garrison Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning Dr. Charles Garrison was put upon trial charged with stealing $105 from Mr. Jos. Flack. It was alleged that the latter went into Garrison's place on Eighth street, to be rubbed with liniment for the cure of neuralgia; was stripped of his clothing, shown into a little closet, and there rubbed down by the doctor. The latter, however, left the closet several times and went into the room where the clothes had been left, and when the operation was concluded, Flack found his money was gone, and at once caused the doctor to be arrested as the guilty party.

The defense denied the charge, and offered evidence to prove that Flack had been gone from Garrison's place upwards of ten minutes before he returned and announced his loss, and then he told several different stories, saying the sum he missed was $60, $85, and $90. On trial.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The activity in the various departments of Wall street precipitated by the sharp decline in the gold market, when the price originally began its descent from the vicinity of 120, a few weeks since, was not arrested during last week, although the indications at the close were favorable to a steadier, if not a firmer, ruling in the premium for the immediate future. The lowest point touched so far is 110¼, which was followed by an eventual reaction to 114. The change in the speculative sentiment of the street reflected in this upward turn is due to the interpretation of the further progress of the Funding bill, which is regarded as likely to meet with fatal opposition in the lower branch of Congress, where it will encounter the antipathy of both the national bank interest and the Western inflationists. The fact should be borne in mind, however, that the speculative fraternity of Wall street are not harmonious on the bull side of gold, and hence allowance must be made for their representations of the situation as affecting gold. Undue prominence is given by them to the probable effect of the defeat of the Funding bill. It should not be forgotten that the decline in gold commenced before the Funding bill had made any essential progress in the Senate, and is the effect of natural causes outside of the Congressional action had upon that measure. The tone of the foreign exchanges indicates that the precious metal is not in demand for shipment abroad. On the contrary, the prospect is fair that before summer we shall import gold. What, therefore, is to prevent a repetition of the experience of the market when gold was thought cheap at 120, and still cheaper at 115? A 'bull' movement just now is purely speculative. It is based upon no foundation likely to sustain it in the commercial world. The operators who have gone in to put the price up again will very likely find themselves again weighted with an unbuoyant load, just as they did at 120 and at 115. It will not be easy to bring the public in on the 'bull' side, and the success of the reaction from 110¼ to 114 was due to the fact that the outsiders who had sold gold 'short' at 112 were frightened into covering when the market went a small fraction against them.

"The sympathy between gold and outside values was most forcibly illustrated in the Government market, where prices fluctuated widely and wildly with every change in the premium. When gold declined to 110¼ the sixty-sevens, which were most actively dealt in, sold down to 107½. With the prospective defeat of the Funding bill and the reaction in gold, the quotations at the close exhibited a sharp advance, and the market possessed a very firm undertone.

"The rate on call loans continued to range from four to six per cent., with the bulk of business at 4 to 5 per cent. It remains to be seen what effect the movement of currency to the interior, as indicated in the bank statement, will have upon these figures, but as the drain cannot continue beyond the middle of May, and as the banks are fortified by resources having the exponent of twenty-five millions excess over the lawful reserve, the less timid dealers in stocks are devoid of apprehension for a stringent money market. Commercial paper was neglected, although there is a good supply on the street. Rates are firm at seven to nine per cent. for the choice grades of double name acceptances. Foreign exchange was dull, and at the close barely steady on the basis, of 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling."

—An Atlanta paper commends the manner in which Patti responded to a "maddening *encore*" at one of her concerts in that city as "a faultless and glorious masterpiece of musical art."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The End of the Blondes Not Yet.

They are Indicted for Riot

The Woman Jury Find a Verdict.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Good News from Chicago—The "Blondes" Indicted for Riot.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Henderson and the blondes were indicted for riot by the grand jury in the Recorder's Court. An attempt was subsequently made to reconsider this action, but it failed, and in consequence one of the jurors insisted upon being excused from further service, and was permitted to withdraw.

Immigration to Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, March 14.—The immigration to Kansas this season is unprecedented in the history of the State. The railroad company has been obliged to order additional rolling stock to meet the requirements of freight and passengers.

The first shipment of Colorado cattle over the road has just taken place, and there are 10,000 head at Kit Carson's Station awaiting shipment.

A fast night express train is to be put on the road to make the time from Kansas City to Denver in six hours.

Several of our business men have given notice that they will resume specie payments next week.

The Howie Case.

LARAMIE CITY, March 14.—The jury in the Howie case rendered a verdict at 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, of manslaughter in the first degree. The ladies on the jury were much fatigued.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

The Indians Reported Friendly.

CHEYENNE, March 14.—The latest news from Fort Fetterman is that an Indian who came in yesterday from Red Cloud's camp, on the Tongue river, reports that the Indians are friendly and desire peace. Mr. Richards left the camp twenty-three days ago to communicate with the whites. Red Cloud thinks that the conduct of the Indians will depend upon what Mr. Richards reports. Red Cloud has two hundred lodges with him.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Utica.

UTICA, March 14.—The old Northern Hotel in this city was burned on Saturday night. The building was owned by J. P. Ballow. Loss $50,000; insurance light. J. Shaw, the proprietor, loses $20,000 on the furniture—fully insured. The building was erected in 1795. Aaron Burr, Red Jacket, and other historical men of former times had been guests of this hotel.

The residence of Mr. M. Stuart, Whitesboro, was burned yesterday. Loss $6000; insured for $2000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Stocks easy. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111⅛; do. 1864, do., 109⅞; do. 1865, do., 110⅝; do. do. new, 108⅞; do. 1867, 109⅞; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Company, 61¾; Cumberland preferred, 28; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97⅜; Erie, 24⅞; Reading, 97⅛; Adams Express, 62¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 86⅞; Illinois Central, 142⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98; Chicago and Rock Island, 118⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 33½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No News from the Oneida Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Department of State has not received any information for a week past with regard to the progress of the court of inquiry into the conduct of Captain Eyre of the Bombay in relation to the collision and sinking of the United States steamer Oneida.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 14—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 93 for account. American securities firmer; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89⅞; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 86¼. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 29½.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—11 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PARIS, March 14.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f. 67c.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 14—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾@93 for account. American securities firmer; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; 1865s, old, 89⅞; 1867s, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 29½.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—1:30 P. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. Sales 12,000 bales. Beef, 104s. 6d. Lard, 65s. 9d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 14, 1870.

The Funding bill, which has passed the Senate, is creating a good deal of interest both in business and financial circles, and the effect on the gold and Government bond markets is to depress them, though it is difficult to see why the latter should not advance in proportion as the chances of its passage into law become brighter. The portion of the list now selling at 3 and 4 per cent. below par in gold would be at once raised to par, as this is one of the provisions of the proposed act. We strongly advise all holding United States bonds not to allow themselves to be panic-stricken by any sudden downward movement in prices, and to throw them on the market for sale. These panics will be frequent until the funding measure shall have been finally disposed of, and as there is very little chance of its adoption by the House, a permanent depreciation is out of the question.

The Loan market is rather more active this morning, but the rates continue easy and favorable to borrowers.

Gold is active and strong, but extremely unsettled. Sales opened at 112⅜, advanced to 113⅜, and after a series of ups and downs closed at noon at 112¾@113.

Government bonds are active and prices show a further advance.

There was considerable vitality at the Stock Board this morning, but the transactions were almost entirely limited to the railroad stocks. Prices were generally steady. In City bonds there were free sales of the old issues at 100¼ and of the new at 101⅝.

Reading Railroad was only in moderate request, with sales at 48⅛@48·50; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅞; Minehill Railroad at 51½; Lehigh Valley Railroad advanced, selling as high as 64⅜; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad also sold up to 42¾. 36⅜ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 34½ for Catawissa preferred; and 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

The miscellaneous list was entirely overlooked, and bids were nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3700 City 6s, Old.	100⅛	100 sh O C & A R R.	
$2000 do...85wn.	100⅜	s10wn....	42⅜
$500 do.....	100⅜	124 sh Leh V R...is.	54⅞
$100 do.....	100⅜	7 do.....c.	54⅞
$300 do New....	101⅜	71 do.....	54⅞
$500 do.....c.	101⅜	200 sh Read R..b30.	48½
$2000 do.....	101⅞	100 do.....b30.	48⅝
$300 do.....c.	101⅞	100 do.....	48⅝
$40000 Pa 2 m 6s....	99	50 do.....	48·60
$6000 Phil & R 7s....	87	100 do.....s30.	48⅜
$2000 do.....c.	87	2 sh Penna R....	56⅞
3 sh Minehill R...	51⅜	25 sh Sp & Pine R.	25

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115⅛; do., 1862, 111@111¼; do. 1864, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1865, 110@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1867, do. 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, do., 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅝@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅞@113⅛; Silver, 112@113. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $740@750.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111¼; do., 1864, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do., July, 1865, 108¾@109; do. do., 1867, 109¾@110; do., 1868, 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅝@106⅞; Cur. 6s, 112¾@112⅝. Gold, 113⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113	10·16 A. M.	113
10·01 "	113⅛	10·20 "	112⅞
10·05 "	113⅛	11·14 "	112⅞
10·07 "	113⅛	11·22 "	112⅞
10·08 "	113⅛	12·00 M.	112⅝
10·09 "	113⅛	12·05 P. M.	112⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 14.—The demand for Flour is limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·87½ for extras; $5·25@5·75 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5·25@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; $6@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½.

The movements in the Wheat market continue of an extremely limited character, and only 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·23@1·25. Rye cannot be quoted over 98 cents for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in small supply, and meets a fair demand, with sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 90c. in the cars and from store, and 92c. afloat. Oats are unchanged, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold 54@55c. 1000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, and 400 bushels sold at $7·75@8; Timothy is nominal; Flaxseed ranges from $2·30 to $2·35.

Whisky is quiet, and ranges from $1@1·02 for wood and iron-bound packages.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 14.—There was an average degree of activity in Beef Cattle to-day, but prices varied little from last week's quotations. We quote choice at 9¾@10¼c., prime at 8¾@9¼c., fair to good at 8@8¾c., and common at 5½@7c. per lb., gross, as in quality. The sales, footing up 1715 head, were as follows:—

Head.
51 Owen Smith, Western, 7¾@10.
70 A. Christy & Bro., Ohio, 8½@9¼.
47 Dennis Smith, Lancaster county, 7@9.
22 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 7@8¾.
75 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
25 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@8¾.
45 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 8½@9¼.
30 B. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7¾@8¾.
75 James McFillen, Western, 8@8¾.
60 Uliman & Bachman, Ohio, 7@9.
220 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9.
105 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 7@9¾.
70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6½@7½.
50 H. Chain, W. Penna., 6½@8¾.
140 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 7¾@10.
49 J. & L. Frank, Western, 7½@8¾.
59 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 7½@9.
80 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 7¾@8¾.
48 H. Frank, Western, 7@8¾.
31 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7@8¾.
50 Eikon & Co., Western, 7@8.
19 D. Branson, Chester county, 7@8.
17 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@10¾.
18 A. Kimble, Chester co., 7@9.
50 Thomas Duffy, Western, 7¾@9¾.
21 L. Horne, Delaware, 5½@6½.
40 G. Ellinger, Virginia, 6½@8¾.
35 John McArdle, Virginia, 7@9½.
16 J. Hamaker, Lancaster co., 7½@9¾.
20 J. J. Chain, Western 6½@8.
28 Adler & Co, Western, 5@7.
19 S. Frank, Western, 6¾@7½.

Cows and Calves were in fair request, with sales of 150 head at $45@65. Springers may be quoted at $40@60.

Sheep.—The market was dull and prices had a downward tendency. Sales of 9600 head at 6½@8½c. ₱ lb. 3000 sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 7@8½c. ₱ lb., the latter for extra.

Hogs suffered a further decline of 50c. ₱ 100 lbs. The market closed weak, with sales of 2390 head, at the Avenue and Union Drove Yards, at $12@13 ₱ 100 lbs. net, for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 14.—Arrived, steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—Arrived, bark Aquidneck, from Rio for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....31 | 11 A. M.....45 | 2 P. M.....44

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Minniehaha, Erwin, 12 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

From the Beaver Radical.

When Mr. Lowry introduced the resolution, under which for two months the Finance Committee of the Senate have been endeavoring to harass Mackey, there was no one in that august body who did not appreciate its significance. It was introduced after the nomination of Mr. Mackey, and before the villany of his defeat had been imagined or agreed upon. It did not mean that Mr. Lowry was suddenly stricken with a mania for reform, or had all at once opened his eyes to the fact that the Treasurer did not keep the funds of the State in a strong box, on which he sat constantly with his finger in the key-hole, for it is matter beyond conjecture that Mr. Lowry knew precisely the contrary, and has heretofore profited by his knowledge. It meant that the schemes of Lowry and his coadjutors for the capture of the public funds, and the emoluments to be derived therefrom, had met with total and bewildering defeat, and that their malice craved a victim ere they died. The original resolution was restricted to the investigation of the financial transactions of the current fiscal year, and Mr. Howard's supplement, enlarging its scope to three or four years of the past, which afterwards passed, was no part of Mr. Lowry's programme. In brief, it was Mr. Mackey, not the Treasury, nor even the "Cameron Treasury Ring" (whatever that may be) that was to be investigated; it was Mr. M. entangled in the thorny thicket, like the ram of old, who was to be led to the altar of sacrifice, while Irvin, the son of reform, was to go free, and the parental heart of Lowry to soften to duty, while it went unwrung.

The composition of the committee favored Mr. Lowry's idea. Mr. Billingfelt, its chairman, was reliable in his hostility to Mackey, if in nothing else, and with Wallace and McIntire, both Democrats, and, from party associations, bound to prosecute the inquiry, constituted its majority. Mr. Wallace had special incentive to directness and thoroughness, for his party were impressed with the belief that they are annually defeated with money drawn from the State Treasury, and that the wildest speculation and iniquity are resorted to, to supply the deficit. And with

"A host of furious fancies,
Whereof he was commander,"

he led the attack and pressed it with vigor until its failure was imminent. It resulted that in no instance could the enemies of the Treasurer establish the calumnies to which they had given currency, and Mr. Mackey's examination failed alike to damage the man or to justify the action of the Democrats and the bolters in his defeat. The committee have dragged the pool thoroughly, and caught no fish.

In striking contrast with the frankness of Mr. Mackey is the conduct of his successor. While the candidate of the corruptionists submits to the *experimentum crucis*, and comes forth unharmed, General Irwin, the reformer par excellence, declines to tempt its perils; called before the committee after its sessions have dragged through six weeks, with its purpose and proceedings public, he asks a week to examine the official papers of the departments, which he fails to do. Again reappearing, he files a document prepared and filed a month previous, positively declining to be sworn—again and again reports his refusal, though tempted by an intimation from Billingfelt that the committee would put no embarrassing questions, and coolly turns his back upon the dignitaries of the Senate, seemingly caring little for hia own reputation or the character of his supporters, so that, like his cousin Nasby, he can grasp his Post Office. The committee, the Senate, and the Commonwealth draw their own inferences. The former directs its chairman to report the facts to the Senate, but he declines to do so, and when demand is made upon him in open forum, he is still harping on my daughter. He wants to report something about Mr. Mackey, and battles fiercely to prevent the Senate from taking official notice of a state of affairs known to every one of its members. If Irwin has damned his reputation for integrity, and slaughtered the reformers, Mr. Billingfelt is an accessory in no mean degree.

THE OHIO SHIP CANAL.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

By the course of the Government the navigation of the Ohio river is now thrown in a state of suspense, which is preventing the building of boats at a time when the number is greatly below the demand, and is inflicting an injury on the river navigation which will take years to recover from, besides imposing a great tax upon the inhabitants of a wild territory by means of exorbitant freight charges. The old canal admits boats of 800 or 900 tons. The enlarged canal admits boats of 2000 tons. It is in such a state of forwardness that steamboat men will not build boats restricted to the old size; but in the present state of the funds, and with the uncertainty as to the disposition of Congress, they cannot have confidence to go at work now to build boats depending on the completion of the enlargement.

General Weitzel, the engineer in charge, has stated the situation in a letter. He wants $450,000 to complete the canal by next November, so that it will pass boats 80 feet wide and 350 feet long. Were this appropriation promptly made, boat building would at once begin. Another impediment which the Government has permitted adds to the suspense, and makes the necessity for the completion of the canal more imperative. The erection of the railroad bridge at the head of the falls has made the passage by the river in high water extra hazardous, and, in fact, impossible at the highest stage.

Thus large boats are obstructed by the bridge in high water, and cannot pass through the canal. Unless the Government means to destroy the river navigation it should act promptly, and furnish the small sum required to complete this work. We can assure Congress that as to the matter of putting men in employment, this appropriation of less than half a million will do more than the three millions it appropriated to the Steam Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department. And this will promote productive industry in every way, while that is nothing but waste.

THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The business men of the country are adopting the movement towards a specie basis, by means of silver coin for change, with a promptitude that shows there is a real and earnest desire to get back to a sound and stable standard for commercial transactions. Immediately after the announcement, a few days ago, that some of the retailers in New York and Chicago had begun to use silver for change, the banks commenced receiving orders from their country correspondents for small amounts of silver. This demand has increased every day, and the other day one prominent bank received twenty orders from different country bankers to purchase and send silver coin in amounts ranging from one hundred to five hundred dollars. Very few of the orders are for half dollars, but most of them specify quarters, dimes, and half dimes, showing that people are thoroughly tired of the ragged and greasy fractional shinplasters—one-fourth of which is palpably counterfeit, another fourth so defaced that it is impossible to tell whether it is genuine or not, and the whole of which is filthy to a degree that makes one who handles it feel as though he had touched a small-pox patient.

At present the stock of silver in the city is not sufficient to supply the demands of such retailers here as wish to put their business on a specie basis, and it is, of course, impossible to supply the large demand from the country until it is imported from Canada or California, and the quickest way for both country bankers and retailers here to get coin for small change is to order their bankers here to import the amounts they require from Canada or the Pacific coast. So prompt and general a movement by the trading public to take the first step toward a specie basis ought to convince Congress that though its currency inflation schemes, and its paltering policy generally in regard to the currency, may suit the purposes of gold speculators, they do not coincide with the desires of the business public.

But, even without any action of Congress, there is no reason why specie payments may not be resumed at once so far as relates to the $39,000,000 of fractional currency. The greenbacks are not exchangeable into fractional currency, and, therefore, the latter can be cut loose from the greenbacks, and specie payments resumed and maintained on $39,000,000 or $40,000,000 of fractional currency, with not more than $5,000,000 of the specie now lying idle in the Treasury. If this step were taken it is probable that the most of the fractional currency of denominations below fifty cents would be presented for redemption, because the people are thoroughly sick of it. This would establish a silver basis for all retail business, independent of the value of greenbacks; small silver would circulate; and we should have made the first step to complete specie resumption.

REPUBLICAN MAGNANIMITY.

From the Toledo Blade.

The first official act of Senator Revels, the first man of acknowledged African descent who has been admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States, was to present the following resolution from the State of Mississippi, which he represents:—

Resolved, That the people of Mississippi, having adopted a Constitution republican in form, and the Legislature of said State having ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully petitioned for the removal of the disabilities of all citizens of the State of Mississippi, and that Senator Revels be requested to present the action of this body to the Senate of the United States.

This does not look like the war of races so graphically depicted and predicted by Democratic orators and writers for nearly half a century. No sooner does the despised and long-oppressed African gain a recognized standing and an honorable official position than we find him using his power to secure pardon and restoration to political rights for the very men who sought to make eternal the bondage and degradation of his race. Such magnanimity is almost without a parallel in the history of the nations of the earth. No race of men were ever so savagely oppressed and outraged by another as the blacks of the South were by the oligarchs who have been disfranchised by the Government for the crime of rebellion. They made war with a tolerant government on purpose to fasten chains on the negro eternally. All that could be done to trample him into the dust, stripping him of all the rights, dignities, and aspirations of a human being, was done by this most despotic and tyrannical league of traitors. Even since the war closed they have fought stoutly and malignantly against every proposition to afford relief and protection to the laboring class, the black men of the South. Failing in the Rebellion they sought to continue the blacks in a state of serfdom, similar to that which in Europe still survives the feudal system. Up to the last moment this oligarchy strove to keep the black man from the seats of power and from positions of influence. And, now, no sooner has the negro Republican gained the right to do so than he bears a request from the party he represents that their bitter, life-long enemies and oppressors should be fully absolved from all penalty for their political crimes. There is a moral sublimity in this exhibition worthy of contemplation. It shows in powerful contrast the malignity of oppression, and the magnanimity of a race and a party who enjoy the triumph of justice and right, without the least malevolence to the wrong-doers.

GREELEY ON PHILADELPHIA DIRT.

From the N. Y. World.

The doom of Philadelphia is sealed, and the main-stay of the metropolis of monopoly has parted. There is, if not treason, certainly disaffection, in the tariff camp. Headquarters are in danger. If the present peril cannot be avoided, Philadelphia falls. The owl will light on the bare head of General Washington in Chesnut street; the bittern look out of the Continental windows; and the New Zealander—always on hand—sitting on the waterless edge of the Fairmount dam, will mourn over the glories of a park which never was. The story is a sad one; but it must be told, if possible, with dry eyes. Every one knows (for is it not taught in the common schools and written by cipher in history)? that Philadelphia is the centre, not only of loyalty, but of tariffism. There lives and writes and has his statistical being Mr. Carey, the pontiff of protection, whose mystic *sytlabi*, like some others we wot of, affirm his own infallibility, in which no sane man believes. There, too, in the brief Congressional recess, resides Judge Kelley. Thence issues diurnally, with "stately step and slow," like an elephant at a durbar, loaded down with statistical trumpery, the *North American*, on whose docile neck Mr. Carey rides. There are the woollen factories which burn up periodically. There are the huge sugar refineries, whose owners, rolling in wealth, pray for free *muscovado* and protection to the white article. In short, there Mother Protection reigns supreme and thither her votaries resort.

Among them, heretofore, who so welcome as our H. G. of the *Tribune?* He was an especial pet. He was Philadelphia's main reliance. He was bound to her by hooks of steel (of course, home-made). He was always at hand to sustain her nonsense. If the ill-natured *World*, or *Journal of Commerce*, or *Post*, or *Times*, said aught against a high tariff, Philadelphia, like the Homeric Paris, looked up to the Tribunitian Aphrodite, and was sure to be rescued in a cloud. Irregularities, social, political, and moral, were forgotten. If only hostile to free trade, free love might be pardoned. When the unlucky recognizance at Richmond was signed, Philadelphia shuddered, but, like Agamemnon at Aulis, buried its agonized face in its pocket-handkerchief (domestic, of course), and then forgot and forgave. He was always at hand to cipher pig-iron up or down, as Philadelphia desired, and had a sliding scale of agricultural prices always oiled for service.

Who imagined that such an H. G. would prove recreant or fail in his allegiance? And yet he has. And Philadelphia awoke—late of course—one morning to find that the *Tribune* had turned against her, and in an elaborate editorial, very cleverly written, had denounced her as "dirty," in fact "as now the filthiest city in the Union." She was once," says the *Tribune*, "at least honest and clean; she is so no longer." "She is hopelessly slow, deficient in literature and art, and gluttonously fond of terrapin." And then, says Mr. Greeley with a *crescendo:*—"There is every reason to suppose that the Philadelphians will remain permanently thirsty and unwashed during all the summers yet to come, unless Providence mercifully puts an end to her by a fire which New York is too busy to put out."

This is savage inculpation; and we do not wonder Philadelphia is aggrieved. But that it might be rejected, our testimony is at her service. We know New York is dirty. We have always believed that Philadelphia was a clean town, and that, on her scale of virtue, cleanliness was a little ahead of godliness. The white window-shutters, the immaculate marble stoops, live vividly in our memory; and there is an illustrative tradition, showing the ruling passion strong in capture, that when the Rebel Lee threatened Philadelphia in 1863, her ancient burghers were ready to go out and meet the conqueror, like those of Calais, with the ransom but without the halters, and surrender the city with but a single stipulation that "the right, consecrated by centuries, of washing the pavements on Saturday" should not be interfered with.

We have no more to say. Politically and socially, we rejoice at the disruption of this friendship; but nevertheless] it is a sad sight to see brethren in unity so much at variance. The Philadelphia protectionists must get up a new New York organ.

WHAT CAN REPUBLICANS DO IN NEW YORK?

From the N. Y. Times.

The Republican papers in the West are talking of "cutting loose" from New York. Their line of argument is that the city brings the party into disrepute, and that although Democrats are responsible for the chief scandals connected with it, yet the Republicans cannot acquit themselves of responsibility for supineness in the face of abuses which ought never to have been tolerated for a single year. Some of the journals speculate on the probability of great ports being opened in New Jersey, and in time causing New York to decline from its present state of prosperity. We may have our own opinions about the feasibility of this project, and it is not necessary to discuss them at this moment. But that the subject should be treated at all and anywhere in this spirit is one proof among many of the growth of the opinion which we have been expressing for years past—namely, that the general system of fraud which goes under the name of "government" in this city would in time come to be regarded as a national scandal.

The recommendation of the Western papers with regard to the separation of the rest of the party from New York means very little. They do not tell us how they would accomplish the measure in question, nor have they any very clear idea what would be the effect of it if they succeeded. Wise leaders never propose to disperse their forces, but rather to bring them into complete harmony, and set different divisions moving in the same direction. New York is not likely to lose its commercial position, and the removal of its municipal and political scandals is only a question of time. The day will come when people will turn to old files of this journal for denunciations of a corrupt Government and dishonest judges with the same feeling that we now read of Lord Bacon taking money of suitors in the cases tried before him, or of Sir Robert Walpole buying up majorities. Such stories will merely be curious from the historic point of view. A lady came to this city on a visit some time ago and wrote of it:—"The bricks in some of the houses are of divers colors, and laid in checkers; being glazed, they look very agreeable. The staircases are laid with white tiles." The remarks which we now make on the reign of fraud in this city will no more apply to its condition some years hence than this lady's description of our houses in 1704 applies to the dwellings in which we live now. Time is on our side in the contest we have waged, and all that we have fought for will one day be secured.

But in order to accelerate this brighter epoch we would not cut away New York from the Republican party, but rather seek to strengthen our hold here. There is nothing so fatal to the success of parties as the conviction that it is useless to struggle against their opponents. No man and no organization of men, having a good object in view, ought to admit that they are hopelessly defeated. We must convince Republicans here that it is their duty to be more aggressive, and to study to form combinations, especially with the German element in the city. The Democrats are a "rabble"—that is, they are disorganized and incapable of dealing with the crisis which has arisen in their affairs. The respectable portion of the party are undone by their allies. They cannot overcome mountains, and it would be unreasonable to expect too much from them on the one hand, or to censure them for not being able to keep their supporters in subjection on the other. We willingly give many of them the credit of desiring most earnestly to deal fairly by the inhabitants of this great city. But they are overwhelmed by numbers. The Republicans must go on regardless of them. They must fight their own battle. With the exercise of patience, courage and earnestness, we shall succeed in the end; but the idea of formally relinquishing the field to our antagonists is too pusillanimous to be seriously entertained by the party leaders.

THE NATIONAL BANK MONOPOLISTS AND THE FUNDING BILL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Funding bill has passed the Senate. It provides in the main for the issue of bonds at four, four and a half, and five per cent., redeemable inside of forty years, for the purpose of reducing the public debt. One of the most important provisions of the bill compels national banks to take these new bonds in return for their old ones. This the national banks do not want to do. They are not satisfied with the enormous profits on a national circulation, which Congress has been foolish enough to give them, without the least consideration in return. They are insatiable, and care not who bear the burden of the debt and expenses of the Government if they do not. The profits on three hundred millions of circulation amount probably to twenty-five or thirty millions. The interest on the bonds deposited for this circulation is about twenty millions in gold. Thus, by the extravagant liberality of Congress, the banks make from twelve to fifteen per cent. on their capital. In short, their three hundred millions of circulation is just a clean gift of three hundred millions of dollars to these monopolists; for they draw the interest on the bonds left with the Treasury as security for their currency. Yet, when it is proposed in funding the debt at a lower rate of interest to compel these banks to take bonds bearing four or four and a half per cent. interest to deposit as security for their circulation, they cry out against the measure. They have been using all their vast influence in Congress and through a powerful lobby to defeat this provision of Mr. Sherman's bill. It is to be hoped they will fail in the House as they have in the Senate. The profits of a national circulation belong by right to the people and ought to go into the Treasury. It is a monstrous outrage to give them to private corporations. Senator Casserly, of California, said well in the debate on the subject that the national banks ought to be compelled to pay a large proportion of their enormous profits to the Government. In no other country does the Government surrender such a valuable privilege to private corporations. Even the Bank of England, which renders the British Government great services and performs most of such financial duties as fall upon our Treasury Department, pays to that Government a large portion of the profits on its circulating notes. As this proposition to make the national banks take bonds at a lower rate of interest seems to be the only way of reaching them or of making them pay some little for the extraordinary privileges they possess, we hope the House will follow the example of the Senate and make it a part of the Funding bill, in spite of the lobby and opposition of the large number of members interested in these corporations.

ABOLISHING BREVET RANK IN THE ARMY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is related in army circles that one day near the close of the war a mule was observed passing along the lines of the Army of the Potomac, then lying in front of Richmond, whose sad countenance attracted universal attention. His head hung down in meditative mood, his half-closed eyes roved in a vacant way along the ground, and his long, expressive ears vibrated in the peculiar manner that showed the workings of a busy but mortified spirit. The sympathy of the idle soldiery was awakened. In groups of two or three, officers and men came from front and rear and both flanks, and looked wonderingly at the curious sight. He was an old, a veteran mule, and his evident distress exacted the tribute of respect. At last a hardened old teamster, who had been known to boast of having, without whip or spur, sworn a six-mule team up a hill, caught this poor mule by his ragged, straw-protruding collar that hung in tatters about his ears, and, roughly jerking him to a dead halt, asked in thunder tones:—

"What in thunder are you crying about?"

"Because they won't make me a Brevet Horse!" was the reply, drowned in sobs and heralded by a burst of tears.

If the satire of this fable was so apparent in 1865, what must it be now when nearly every officer above the rank of Second Lieutenant has failed to his name from one to four brevets? The list of Brevet Major-Generals, Brevet Brigadier-Generals, Brevet Colonels, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels, Brevet everything, is so large that not to have a brevet is the exception, and the titles of General, Colonel, and Captain have quite lost all their signification. If all deserved this distinguishing mark, what is left to be done for those who signalized their career by some peculiar act of daring or self-sacrifice? The power of conferring brevets was exercised so lavishly that it had become a nuisance before it was made ridiculous by the introduction into Congress of a bill that conferred on any regular officer the brevet for the rank that he had held as a commander of volunteers, and this without reference to his ability to prove that he had ever smelt powder.

It is worthy of remark that each of the important army bills now before Congress, including that of General Logan, which passed the House on Thursday, contains a provision for the abolition of brevet rank. There are few old army officers who will not most heartily approve of the passage of that clause at least, whatever they may say as to the others. Perhaps some few lieutenants may wince a little at first under their eagles and stars which mean nothing, but we venture the assertion that the higher an officer's real rank the easier will come the surrender of his valueless brevets. The real heroes of hard-fought fields, who are hopelessly confounded with brother officers whose brevets were earned through political influence, or by an industrious collection of letters of recommendation, will gladly see the whole thing abolished, quite satisfied to leave their dearly-bought reputations in the hands of their comrades, whose verdict is generally unerring.

OLD AND NEW.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Just 100 years ago on Saturday appeared the 779th number of the Boston *Gazette and Country Journal*. A copy of it lies before us as we write. It is a dingy little paper, about one-fifth as big as the *Tribune*, and though it purports to contain "the freshest advices, foreign and domestic," it is barren enough of general news, as the best of journals were apt to be in those early days. The second and third pages, however, surrounded by broad black margins, and decorated with a row of coffins bearing skulls and cross-bones, tell a story which even at the distance of an entire century is still of vivid interest. This is the story of the famous Boston massacre of the 5th of March—"a melancholy Demonstration," says the *Gazette*, "of the destructive Consequences of quartering Troops among Citizens in a Time of Peace under a Pretense of supporting the Laws and aiding Civil Authority, . . but, in Reality, to inforce oppressive Measures, to awe & controul the legislative as well as executive Power of the Province, and to quell a Spirit of Liberty, which however it may have been basely oppos'd and even ridicul'd by some, would do Honor to any Age or Country." One can hardly read without a smile the report that "Tuesday Morning presented a most shocking Scene, the Blood of our Fellow Citizens running like water thro' King Street, and the Merchants Exchange. Our Blood might also be track'd up to the Head of Long-Lane, and through divers other Streets and Passages;" for it is well understood now that the Boston Massacre was in itself a small affair, and the soldiers had pretty severe provocation for what they did. Perhaps it would be rash to call the victims of the riot martyrs; but the four black coffins which figure in this mourning sheet, marked with the initials of Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Crispus Attucks, are after all memorials of the rising spirit of independence which a few years later was to express itself in Jefferson's noble declaration. The narrative of the massacre and the funerals, and the proceedings of various town meetings which in the same week resolved to oppose the importation of all British goods and to drink no tea until the Stamp Act should be repealed, take up so much of the paper that there is little room for miscellaneous reading. We have, however, an angry communication from "An Independent," who argues, in reply to "A Bostonian," that allegiance to the king is compatible with resistance to unjust laws, and is horrified at Bostonian's assertion that "the *Independent* would convert every province or island, however insignificant some of them may be, into separate and distinct States"—which he declares to be a "palpable lie." We have a curious report in the way of vital statistics:—"Buried in the town of Boston since our last, eight whites, no black. Baptized in the several churches, seven." Passengers for New York are informed that a sloop will sail in the course of a week; and the heads of families are advised that "A young woman with a good breast of milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a gentleman's family to suckle."

The *Gazette* was not a bad paper for its day; but what enormous progress the art of journalism has made in the hundred years since this little sheet was printed! Suppose America now were full of the spirit of revolution, and an occurrence like the Boston Massacre should fan the smouldering fires into flame, how differently the newspapers would treat the matter! The fullest possible descriptions of the scene would be read the next morning in every city of the Union. We should have the history of the troubles from the commencement; we should have the opinions of the people from all quarters, the talk of the drawing-rooms, and the murmurs of the streets; and the editorial pages of the great papers would be filled with comment, explanation, expostulation, incitements to revenge, or entreaties to be calm and prudent. The journalist would recognize his double function of both directing and reporting the public sentiment; advising his party what to do, telling them what their friends were doing in other cities and States, and indicating the general drift of the tide. Material progress and political development depend largely upon close intercourse between the distant parts of the country, and nothing promotes that intercourse so much as the press. Perhaps if the last century had produced newspapers like those of the present, the independence of the United States would have been achieved a generation earlier.

THE RIVAL PARTIES AT ROME.

From the London Saturday Review.

As the great struggle between the infallibilists and their opponents proceeds at Rome, the contrast becomes daily more marked between both the tactics and the *personnel* of the rival parties in the strife. And the facts thus elicited have an interest of their own even apart from their inevitable bearing on the issue. So many fresh rumors are constantly emerging out of the obscurity produced for the moment—but for the moment only—by the partial observance of the silly and suicidal rule of compulsory secrecy, that it becomes needful to sift carefully the allegations of our various informants. Certain points, however, have been established during the last few days beyond a reasonable doubt. The two Memorials have now been presented to the Pope; the infallibilist petition with four hundred signatures — the utmost that could be got together after weeks of active canvassing, backed by the whole weight of indirect official support; the counter-petition with signatures variously stated at something between 150 and 200, while it is understood that a good 100 bishops more concur in the protest, though they shrink from subscribing it, and will act on that principle should the matter, after all, come up for discussion. In other words, the minority reaches about a third of the episcopal body. This fact alone would almost seem to prove that the back of infallibilism is virtually broken, when we recollect how difficult it always is to induce men in high position, especially ecclesiastics, to stand out against what is supposed to be the corporate feeling and interest of their order. No doubt the happy indiscretion of the Roman court in seizing this opportunity for a deliberate outrage on the whole episcopate, by proposing to deprive them of the mere shadow of their ancient rights and independence which former Papal encroachments have left, may have contributed to this result. Still, however it be viewed, the fact is significant enough. And it becomns unspeakably more important when we proceed to analyze as well as count the lists of the rival combatants. There is not, as far as we have observed, a single name of the highest mark among the infallibilist bishops; their numerical majority is swelled by the *ex officio* adhesion of a host of Italian prelates and bishops *in partibus*—89 of the latter have been created since the Indiction of the Council, much as peers might be created wholesale to swamp the House of Lords—on whose votes the court can always reckon. The name of most note among them is Dr. Manning's, who is certainly not remarkable as a theologian, still less as an historian; and the point at issue hinges very greatly on historical considerations. What influence he has he owes to his antecedents, and if he is the most effective in some ways of the Ultramontane decoy ducks, he gained his effectiveness in a very different school from theirs. On the other hand, we find among the signataries of the anti-infallibilist memorial nearly every name of high rank in the Catholic hierarchy. There are Cardinals Rauscher and Schwarzenberg and Bishop Ketteler for Germany; Darboy and Dupanloup for France; Kenrick, Mac Hale, and Ullathorne for the English-speaking bishops; Strossmeyer for Hungary. There is in fact the name of every prelate who has made himself known for learning, or high moral influence, or independence of mind. And if we pass from the inside of the council to the supporters of the contending parties out of doors, the contrast becomes far more impressive. We shall have occasion to return to this point presently.

Meanwhile there are not wanting unmistakable signs that the attitude and resources of the opposition, and the expressed determination of a large body of French, German, and Hungarian bishops, headed by the Archbishops of Paris, Prague, and Vienna, to leave Rome and protest against the validity of the Council if the subject of Papal infallibility is brought before it, has produced its effect even there. The almost incredible story, which however is well authenticated, of the Pope's indecent and illegal violence towards the venerable Patriarch of Babylon, who was compelled in a secret interview to sign away his rights—much as old Isaac the Jew was compelled to sign away his property in the torture-chamber of Front-de-Bœuf's castle—as the penalty for daring to express his honest convictions in the council, betrays all the cruel timidity of frightened despotism; and no one can be so recklessly cruel as a timid man who is thoroughly frightened. The childish petulance of stopping the telegrams of the opposition bishops, as well as debarring them from the printing press, is a sign in the same direction. Still more significant is the disposition now manifested to recall or explain away the Bull of Censures, which many prelates have flatly refused to publish in their dioceses. And, last but not least, comes the new dodge—there is no other term for it—of the baffled infallibilists, which is important, both as a confession of weakness and a characteristic specimen of their policy, though exceedingly unlikely to help their tottering cause. We have already commented at length on the original Memorial, and also called attention to Dr. Dollinger's crushing exposure of its fallacies and insolence in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* for January 21. Another German Catholic has since characterized it, with perfect justice, as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. But we do not scruple to say that the second *Schema* they have now put forward in its place is far more deeply discreditable to them, both in itself and in the circumstances of its appearance, than the original document for which it has been adroitly substituted. The former at least had the merit of stating plainly and honestly what the memorialists wanted, though the arguments by which their cause was defended were a barefaced travesty of the elementary facts of Church history, and their arrogant abuse of all who rejected their baseless theory was a gross libel on a third of their episcopal brethren, and on the immense majority of the more intelligent and fair-minded of their co-religionists, both clerical and lay. But their last proposal is a transparent subterfuge. It says one thing while it means another, and is designed to secure by an underhand manœuvre the result which it is found impossible to attain by direct means.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwsim

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street),
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.
Send for pamphle on Patents.
3 4 thstu† CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
2 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 325

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 6 2dsw

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthsf

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A dead infant, but a few days old, was found on Saturday last, in the cellar of a cooper-shop on Krider street, above Swanson. The Coroner took charge of the body.

—In the case of Henry Kuck, who fell dead, on Friday last, in the glue factory of Baeder & Adamson, the Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of death from apoplexy.

—Charles Bradhering, mate of the bark Prometheus, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday last, from injuries received from a fall into the hold of his vessel on that day. An inquest will be held to-day.

—John Orr, a watchman at the factory of Morgan & Orr, on Callowhill street, below Thirteenth, was severely burned yesterday by the ignition, from some unknown cause, of alcohol, with which he was bathing himself.

—Mary Morris, aged four years, residing at No. 911 Callowhill street, who was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday afternoon, suffering from burns caused by the boiling over of some varnish, died at that institution from her injuries yesterday morning, about quarter past 10 o'clock.

—The tenth anniversary of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Chnrch occurred yesterday, and was properly observed. In the morning the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated, a large congregation participating in it. In the evening the pastor, Rev. Dr. Stryker, preached the decennial discourse from the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy, 22d verse.

—The body of an unknown aged woman was found, on Saturday night last, lying near the track of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, at the intersection of Tenth street. Her skull was crushed by a passing train. She was poorly clad, in a light spotted frock, gray woollen sack, and black hood, and had with her a basket containing bread, cold meat, etc. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

—The first anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday. In the afternoon a large number of scholars gathered at the mission rooms, Seventeenth and Vine streets, when interesting addresses were made on the subject of missions. During the year the members of the society have contributed largely towards missionary objects.

—The western wall of the portion of Bruner's mill, at Twenty-second and Hamilton streets, that was destroyed by fire some time since, fell about a quarter before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, while a high wind was prevailing. In its fall it crushed in the roofs of two small structures attached to the mill, and broke in and damaged the doors and windows of two houses in Mill Spring court. No person was injured.

—An inquest was held by Coroner Taylor upon the body of Peter Scheutler, aged fifty-two years, who died suddenly on Saturday last, at No. 9 St. David's avenue. Verdict, death from convulsions.

Also upon the body of an unknown woman who was yesterday morning found lying dead upon the sidewalk on Bainbridge street, above Sixth. Verdict, death from intemperance and exposure.

—A shoe store in Carman place, near Eighth and Race streets, was slightly damaged by fire on Saturday last. The grocery store of E. Johnson & Son, at Seventeenth and Carpenter streets, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday morning, as were also the dwellings No. 1921 Chesnut street and No. 1137 Girard street. Shortly after 9 o'clock the building No. 620 Market street was discovered to be on fire. The first floor was occupied by Porter & Burk, venders of the King washing machine; the second floor by Leahman & Co., dealers in perfumery and fancy articles; and the upper stories by J. C. Kelsh, dealer in hatters' trimmings. The flames were confined chiefly to the second story, and were extinguished before any considerable damage had been done.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 112⅜.

—Colonel Yerger escaped from jail yesterday morning.

—Senator Revels is to address the Senate to-day on the Georgia bill.

—Senator Trumbull will press the Georgia bill to a vote in the Senate to-day.

—It is thought that Congress will not be able to adjourn before the first of July.

—Some fifteen hundred bills and joint resolutions await the action of Congress.

—Logan's Army bill will not be presented to the Senate for two weeks.

—Samuel F. Wilson, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died on Saturday, aged sixty-five years.

—An endeavor is to be made by Senator Ramsey to induce the Senate to act upon the franking abolition bill.

—A large and interesting meeting was held in Washington on Saturday, on behalf of the American Tract Society.

—Secretary Fish will argue to-day, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, against the recognition of Cuba.

—Secretary Robeson is to be interrogated to-day, by the Senate Committee, as to what precautions, if any, he has taken to protect American citizens in Cuba.

—Brevet Brigadier-General Morris S. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster-General United States Army, died suddenly on Saturday in New Orleans, aged 56 years.

—Two noted desperadoes, arrested in Nebraska on suspicion of robbing a man and wounding him so severely that his life is despaired of, were taken from the custody of the sheriff and hanged.

—It is reported from Washington that both Texas and Georgia will be admitted to the Union this week, and that the President will then issue his proclamation declaring the fifteenth amendment to be a part of the Constitution of the United States.

—The Masons imprisoned in Havana were released by a judge on Saturday, but this proved a bad thing for the judge, DeRodas holding his action illegal and placing him in prison, while ordering the Masons to report themselves to the city jail under arrest.

Foreign Affairs.

—France does not intend to withdraw her troops from Rome.

—Numbers of Carlists have, despite all precautions, found their way into Spain.

—A manifesto explaining France's policy towards the Œcumenical Council is looked for from Count Daru.

—It is generally believed in London and Liverpool that the City of Boston will be heard from at Azore Island.

—Prim declared in the Cortes, on Saturday, that there was no truth in the statement that he had sent propositions to Senator Sumner for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United States.

—One hundred and eight Democrats in Williams county, Ohio, have signed a call inviting all "who favor a repudiation of the bonded debt of the United States" to meet on the 10th inst. to select delegates for the Democratic Convention of the Tenth Congressional District.

Burlingame's Early Days.

A correspondent at Coldwater sends us the following, relating to Anson Burlingame's early days: —

"Anson Burlingame once resided in this county, at Branch, then our county seat, with his father, who went there about 1836, and kept a hotel, and who, while there, endeavored to resuscitate a suspended bank at Monroe, and also endeavored to establish a bank at Branch. The family remained at Branch until 1842. Young Anson went from here to Detroit to study law when about seventeen years old. Our old residents remember the family very well. Anson was then not remarkable as a young man who loved work, but was pleasant and attractive in his manners. His father, Joel Burlingame, went with the balance of his family, in about 1842, to Dry Prairie, Indiana, and spent a while with the Fourierites there, as he said, to educate his children. They movoved from there to California, where they were in 1851. From there they went to Oregon, where they now reside, principally engaged in farming. Joel Burlingame was present, as a delegate from Oregon, in the first convention that nominated President Lincoln."—*Detroit Post.*

Curious Price List.

The following curious list, which has made the rounds of the German press, is the medieval scale of charges given to executioners in the cities of Darmstadt and Bessungen: —

	for.	kr.
To boil a malefactor in oil	24	00
To quarter a living person	15	00
To execute a person with the sword	15	30
Then to lay the body on the wheel	5	00
To stick the head of the same on a pole	5	00
To rend a man into four parts	18	00
To hang a man or delinquent	10	00
To bury the body	1	00
To bury a man alive	14	00
To wait upon a torture, if so called	2	00
To place in a Spanish boot	2	00
To place a delinquent in the rack	5	00
To put a person in the iron collar	1	00
To scourge one with rods	3	30
To brand the gallows upon the back or upon the forehead or cheeks	5	00
To cut off a person's nose or ears	5	00
To lead a person from land and place	1	30

Besides this scale of charges for duties performed the executioner had to be lodged and fed free of expense, and received some extra bonus for other matters.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·14 MOON SETS..... 4·30
SUN SETS..... 6·05 HIGH WATER..... 11·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Feb. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb. 26
America	Southampton	New York	Mar. 1
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 1
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 15
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Mar. 19
America	New York	Bremen	Mar. 19
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar. 26
Bellona	New York	London	Mar. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia.	Charleston	Mar. 17
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 17
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship W. P. Clyde, Morgan, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, George C. Carson & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Vickers, Havana, Workman & Co.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Irelan, Barbados and Port Spain, Thos. Wattson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. bark Vingolf, Olsen, 50 days from Gloucester, Eng., with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son. Experienced much heavy weather during the passage.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Sea Lion, James, 5 days from Rappahannock, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

BELOW.

Brig Minnehaha, from Cienfuegos.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig Ida M. Comery, hence for St. Thomas, was towed to sea 11th inst. by tug America.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Athena, Mark, below New York 11th inst. from Bremen, has been ordered to Philadelphia.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 12th inst.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence for New Orleans, sailed from Havana 11th inst.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 11th inst.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 11th instant.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, hence, at New York 11th inst.

Bark Gan Eden, Greenleaf, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Windsor, Cochrane, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Rambler, Munroe, sailed from Matanzas 4th inst. for Caibarien, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Barks Mary C. Fox, Ross; Daring, McDonough; E. A. Cochran, Cochran, and St. Peter, at Cardenas 2d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brigs John Welsh, Jr., Munday, and J. B. Kirby, Bernard, hence, were waiting at Sagua 1st inst.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, at Havana 3d inst. from Sierra Morena, and cleared 4th for Philadelphia.

Brig Bessie, Tower, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 27th ult.

Brig John Aviles, Macomber, sailed from Cardenas 26th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig R. S. Hassell, Clifford, sailed from Cardenas 3d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Anna, Morrow, sailed from Nassau 22d ult. for Cienfuegos.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, at Trinidad 23d ult. from St. Thomas.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, cleared at Charleston 10th inst. for Trinidad de Cuba.

Schr Charles S. Elmer, Corson, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst. for Cardenas.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Havana via Delaware Breakwater, was below Boston 10th inst.

Schr Calvin, Clark, from St. Andrews, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst.

Schrs James H. Moore, Nickerson, and John M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst., and sailed again next morning.

Schrs Stephen Morris, Seaman, and Beany Boat, Kelley, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.

Schr Four Sisters, Sherrar, for Philadelphia, and Fannie H. Bucklin, Bucklin, for Wilmington, Del., were in the stream Charleston, 10th inst., ready to sail.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, cleared at Boston 11th inst. for Bucksport, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 9th inst., and sailed again next morning.

Schr Adelia C. Cohn, Swinger, hence for Lynn, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 9th inst.

Schr Helen Augusta, Wells, at Savannah 9th inst., from Jacksonville, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs Mary D. Cranmer, Horner, and Ellen M. Baxter, Waterman, hence, at Providence 10th inst.

Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 9th inst.

Schr Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, hence, at New Haven 9th inst.

Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, was up at Charleston 10th inst. for Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Schr Sarah Mills, Baxer, hence at New Bedford 10th inst.

Schr J. L. Mallory, Russell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 12th inst.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, cleared at New York 12th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.

Schrs N. H. Benedict, Ellis, and C. Merrick, Hand, hence, at New Haven 10th inst.

Schrs Georgie Deering, Willard, hence; Alice B. Fisk, do.; and Hiawatha, from Newcastle, Del., at Portland 10th inst.

Schrs Alderdice, Collins, for Boston; M. E. Coyne, Facemire, for do.; and M. A. Rogers, Travis, for Fall River, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 11th inst.

Schr Susan B. McDevitt, Browell, hence, at New York 11th inst.

Schrs Admiral, Steelman, and Mary Weaver, Weaver, from Boston for Philadelphia; J. M. Vance, Burdge, and Ephraim and Anna, Green, from Philadelphia for Boston; M. Cummins, Smith, do. for Cohassett, Ocean Wave, Ryan, from do. for Glocester, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst. The Admiral and Mary Weaver sailed again next morning.

MISCELLANY.

Captain William Jennings having, on account of ill health, relinquished the command of the steamship Tonawanda, of the Savannah line, she sailed on Saturday under command of Captain Barrett, formerly of the steamship Pioneer, who has been appointed to succeed Captain Jennings. The steamship Pioneer, of the Wilmington, N. C., line, will be commanded by Captain John Wakeley, formerly first officer of the Tonawanda.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 212 South Fifth street,
PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.

The Act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McQUEEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 City Commissioners.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.

3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dyeis the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9§ Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS KING, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FRANCIS KING, deceased, having been granted to "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay, at the Office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
3 11 fm6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 26

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
" 300 "	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
9§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, at 10 Arcade. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	20
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will by signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
14 L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
Agents at Savannah.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Bloomn.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1052 CHESNUT Street, below Eleventh. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. No. 407 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1§80

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.
Now in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived- 3 6 stuth§

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LUMBER.

1870	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1870
1870	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1870
1870	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1870
1870	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1870
1870	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1870
1870	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1870
1870	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1870
1870	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1870
1870	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1870
11§		

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
9§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 40 South SECOND Street,
2 28 1m West Side, Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buck

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870.

THE FATAL SPANISH DUEL.

THERE is scarcely any country in the world, except France or Spain, where a tragedy like that reported by the cable telegrams from Madrid could have occurred. Elsewhere the members of royal families do their fighting by proxy, and lack at once the courage and the motive to risk their lives in mortal combat. But the disposition to dare fate in the high old Roman fashion still prevails so strongly on Spanish soil that on Saturday last the Duke de Montpensier killed Prince Enrique de Bourbon in a duel, which was arranged from the outset to be a "fight for a funeral." The surviving party to this fearful conflict is a prominent candidate for the throne of Spain. He is the son of Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, the husband of the sister of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, and a blood relation of the man he killed, as well as his cousin by marriage. Prince Enrique is the brother of the husband of the ex-Queen Isabella, as well as the cousin of Isabella and of Montpensier's wife. He was one of the few modern Bourbons gifted with courage and brains. He deplored the vices of Isabella, and was by her, in turn, ostracized. He acquiesced cheerfully in the results of the revolution, and made such fervent protestations of his devotion to liberalism that he won the friendship of some of the most radical of Spanish Republicans, and two Republican deputies in the Cortes acted as his seconds in the late duel. His real position, however, was similar to that assumed by Philippe d'Egalite, the grandfather of Montpensier, in the French revolution of the last century. A few months ago he addressed a remarkable letter to the Regent of Spain, in which he described at length the earnestness of his repeated efforts to induce Isabella to abdicate in favor of her son, and he intimated that it was part of his scheme that this son should become the husband of his (Prince Enrique's) daughter. He professed a perfect willingness to submit to the decrees of the nation if it decided in favor of a republic; he avowed his opposition to priestcraft and absolutism under all circumstances; but he evidently hoped that he would become a commanding power behind the new throne he was endeavoring to erect. He seems to have considered Montpensier one of the greatest obstacles to the success of this ambitious project, and he has resolutely antagonized the royal pretensions of the Duke throughout. After bitterly denouncing him in various letters published from time to time, these attacks culminated in an onslaught branding Montpensier as "a Jesuit, conspirator, and bloated French pastry-cook," which was the immediate cause of the duel. In reality the combatants were literally "fighting for a crown," and one of the most romantic and thrilling of ancient incidents was thus repeated in this prosaic age. Nothing could be more sanguinary than the terms of the duel arranged for this mighty stake. At a distance of ten paces, or, after the first shot, *only three paces*, they *fired alternately from revolvers*. Three shots were discharged on each side, and two slight wounds were inflicted before the third bullet of the Duke killed his rival. Whatever we may think of these descendants of an old race which is generally deemed effete, they cannot at least be branded as cowards after this terrible exhibition of misapplied courage. Whether the cause which Prince Enrique so valiantly espoused will perish with him remains to be seen, but it is scarcely probable that Montpensier's chances of success will be improved by his bloody deed; and it would not be surprising if such a reactionary feeling of sympathy for the slaughtered man's family should spring up that his death would open up a pathway for his daughter, in conjunction with the son of Isabella, to the Spanish throne.

NOTWITHSTANDING the denunciations levelled against General Sheridan by the new school of Democratic humanitarians which has lately sprung up in Congress, he issued a general order on Saturday commending Colonel Baker and his command for their slaughter of a band of Piegan Indians, in Montana. He alleges that these savages have hitherto murdered and robbed the white settlers with comparative impunity, retreating north of the British line when they were pursued, and returning whenever they could plunder, scalp, and slay defenseless communities. The only possible mode of punishing them was by a winter campaign, which, as they were unprepared for it, turned against them tactics similar to their own. Sparing neither age nor sex in their incursions, the American soldiers were equally merciless, and though the sacrifice of Indian women and children is indefensible, from our Eastern stand-point, Sheridan so far sympathizes with the sanguinary spirit that is always developed in frontier warfare that he has not stopped to consider the age or sex of the "one hundred and seventy-three Indians" who were killed. In one sense, this is barbarism, and if it can be palliated at all, it must be by a recollection of the hideous brutality of the foe. The soldiers who remembered the fate of their comrades at Fort Phil. Kearney, and who were familiar with the long catalogue of bloody deeds perpetrated by their adversaries, were in no mood to be merciful. We cannot applaud their relentless savagery; but before those who condemn it as a totally indefensible act become too bitter in their censures, let them try a few winter campaigns on the plains, and they will be better prepared, after this schooling, to decide what policy should be pursued with the Indians.

THE FIRST EXPERIENCE of the women rightists in the enjoyment of one of the noble privileges heretofore monopolized by tyrannical man is trying. Impanelled as a jury in the Howie murder case, they cannot agree, and a despatch from Omaha states that, after being confined for four nights, "the women look pale and fatigued," notwithstanding the innovation upon ancient usages by which they "were allowed their dinners and suppers." Strict orders were given, however, to have them locked up until the time appointed for the meeting of the Court, so that they have the full benefit of this glorious right. When they have finished their labors as jurymen we hope they will set out on electioneering tours. Let them canvass the county as candidates for the leading offices, seeking for the sweet voices of voters after the most approved fashion; let them encounter all the incidents and accidents of an exciting campaign, get the offices if they can, and then we hope they will be candid enough to let the world know how much of the grace of womanhood is left, and how much they have endured to find themselves bereft of self-respect.

THE people who crossed the ocean on the steamer Smidt were beguiling their long and tedious voyage with music and dancing at the very time that two hemispheres were in daily expectation of tidings that they had all gone to the bottom of the sea. What a relief would it be if we had assurance that the passengers of the City of Boston were now enjoying themselves in like fashion in some far Southern haven, while the vessel underwent repairs! The safe arrival of the Smidt gives us a reasonable hope that the City of Boston will yet make land, without any more serious cause for delay than in the case of the other long-missing steamer.

OBITUARY.

Don Enrique de Bourbon.

A cable telegram from Madrid gives the particulars of a murderous encounter between the Duc de Montpensier and Don Enrique de Bourbon, which transpired on Saturday morning seven miles from the walls of the Spanish capital. The seconds of Montpensier were Generals Cordova and Alaminor, and those of Don Enrique two Republican deputies in the Cortes, one of them being Senor Rubio. Lots were drawn for the first fire, Don Enrique winning: but it was not until he had missed his adversary twice and Montpensier had also fired one shot without effect, that, standing within three paces of each other, the latter took deliberate aim at Don Enrique, and shot him through the head.

Don Enrique Marie Ferdinand de Bourbon, Duc de Seville, was born on the 17th of April, 1823. He was the second son of Francisco de Paulo, Duke of Cadiz, a maternal uncle of the ex-Queen Isabella II, and his elder brother is Don Francisco d'Assiz, the husband of the ex-Queen. His mother was the Infanta Luisa Carlotta Maria Isabella, the daughter of Francis I, King of the Two Sicilies. On the 5th of May, 1847, he was married to Dona Helena de Castelvi y Shelley Fernandez de Cordova, at Rome. The only public position of importance held by him was that of Vice-Admiral of the Spanish fleet, which he attained in 1850, at the age of twenty-seven. His life has been a varied and unfortunate one, his political career being ended by a royal decree which deprived him of his rank as an Infante of Spain in March, 1867. Previous to this, during part of the reign of Isabella II, he was the most important person in Spain, being regarded as much superior, both intellectually and morally, to his brother. Of late he had been living in France, and it was only a few months ago that he crossed the border, with the object, it is believed, of provoking the very quarrel which terminated in his tragic death.

The leading events of his earlier career were thus summed up by him in a letter addressed to Regent Serrano on the 14th of January last:—

"My uniform reminds me that I owe my entrance into the navy and my rank of officer of the Government to the most eminent citizen of Spain—the man whose unstained glories eclipse all the merits of the moderns—the Liberal whose consistency and honor contrast so much with the administrative and political immoralities the country deplores and history records—the modest man who, retired in an humble corner of his province, shines so greatly above the pride and pomp of those ambitious men who were born of nobody, or in the sloughs of criminal intrigues—the illustrious veteran whose brow wears that best of crowns, the aurora popular, and of whom, in spite of his years, it may be said no envy can extinguish the light of his national glory, for honor never grows old. In demanding from your Highness and the Government the restitution of my rank, I record that I began to serve under the moral and patriotic regency of General Espartero, Duke of Victoria, against whom I did not concert with the navy of 1843, the source of all the calamities which have afflicted the country up to the rebellion of September, and without which lamentable event Isabella II would have received a proper education in good dispositions, and not have adopted the system of the cruel and immoral men of the reaction, nor of those who brought their knowledge to serve the passions, the vices, the necessities, and the caprices of the politicians, with the funds of the nation. I belong to the time of Espartero, and in it I learned to be a good citizen and a loyal officer. For not putting myself against him among the troops under O'Donnell and the other generals in 1856, I received a fresh banishment, and nevertheless many of those who then combated the people in the person of the Duke had to return revolutionaries. These contests have cost blood—much and precious blood uselessly shed. I have never participated in them, and so can present myself before the country without a single stain on my conscience or my uniform."

During the revolution of 1868, which terminated in driving from the throne and country his cousin, he espoused, in a temperate way, the cause of the ex-Queen, although, as he claimed in the letter to the Regent just quoted from, he had combated the fatal policy of Isabella II, alleging that "she had age and time enough to discern between the good and bad, and to distinguish the useful and proper from the wicked." In the same epistle he complained also of "the evil and ruin the reign of Isabella II had produced in politics, and, in private life, to the poor children of the Infante Don Francisco and Dona Luisa Carlotta," referring in this connection to the husband of the ex-Queen as well as to himself.

Professing Liberal opinions and accepting candidly the results of the revolution, as soon as they were inevitable, he espoused heartily the cause of the anti-Montpensier party from the moment that the name of his assassin was first brought forward as a candidate for the vacant throne. In July, 1869, he visited the ex-Queen in Paris, and gave the results of his interview with her in the letter already referred to. He declared to the Regent that he could not injure the ex-Queen's son, Prince Alfonso, whom he described as a "poor and innocent boy," and asserted that, if he came to the throne, he would be neither his enemy nor his courtier, but would retire from all politics and terminate his days in a foreign land. The chief object of his visit to the ex-Queen in July last appears to have been to persuade her to abdicate in favor of her son, but underneath this was a grand design to make himself the most important personage in Spain in case the country acquiesced in this settlement of its difficulties and accepted Prince Alfonso as King. This project was nothing less than the marriage of his daughter to the ex-Queen's son, in which case he would naturally become the controlling spirit of the Government, with the possibility of being clothed with the title and authority of Regent during the minority of Prince Alfonso. On the 15th of August, 1869, he again visited Paris, and had an interview with General Prim, at that time the head of the Spanish Cabinet. Several interviews with the ex-Queen and Prim followed, and after the return of the latter to Madrid, Isabella, on the 3d of October, as alleged by Don Enrique, consented to abdicate formally; but in half an hour was prevailed upon by opposite counsel to revoke her promise. Disheartened at this result, Don Enrique assured the ex-Queen "that if Marfori (her confessor and evil genius), his agents, friends, and adulators, continued to be all in all in the palace, he would never return to her in his life," and at once repaired to Madrid.

The refusal of Italy to assent to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa revived the hopes of Montpensier and stimulated the antagonism of Don Enrique. On the 14th of January last, as already stated, he addressed to the Regent the remarkable letter from which we have already quoted, appealing to the Government for the restitution of his dignities, and referring in the following pointed manner to his enemy, the Duc de Montpensier:—

"If the Duke of Montpensier should carry out his menace to be King or Regent to the grave point of a secret conspiracy, at the head of which may be persons I must be excused from naming, I will join those who combat him, and shed the last drop of my blood against such treason. But if Espartero should be brought to Madrid upon the shoulders of this nation, which does not wear the livery of Monpensier, or forget that it is sovereign, I will salute him; for I love what is noble and honorable. When subborned villains are ready to proclaim Montpensier my liberal and Spanish heart will cry, 'Espartero!' The Government know that I am neither a disloyal prince nor a bad Spaniard. If the fact of my having come into the world receiving the name of Bourbon from my truly liberal parents be judged sufficient to cause respect to be paid to the sentence of Narvaez against me, and to found the political inquisition in Spain upon the ashes of the religious inquisition, I have nothing more to say, but to deplore such a sad interpretation of the cultivated nineteenth century—an interpretation only worthy of the barbarous priesthood of past ages, who in such a Christianlike manner applied to their unfortunate victims the designation of cursed races. I shall then accept the new sanbenito (penitential garment) and inquisitorial castigation, but I shall demand equal justice upon the head of the pretender, the Duke of Montpensier, who as also a Bourbon, and endowed with an hypocrisy I do not possess, must be deprived of his position as Captain-General in our national army, for, however much money he possesses, Spain receives none of it, it not being she who sells herself to him. Thus we shall all remain equally conformed to equity, and then I swear never more to trouble the Government of my country."

It was this bitter onslaught upon the pretensions and intrigues of Montpensier that provoked the fatal encounter of last Saturday. From every point of view the affair was most unfortunate for troubled Spain, which loses in Don Enrique a man who, as General Prim has said, had "always been an exception to the Bourbons."

Count de Montalembert.

By the cable we have the announcement of the death of one of the most distinguished Frenchmen of the day, Charles Forbes de Tyron, Count de Montalembert. This eminent author and statesman was born on the 29th of May, 1810, in London, where his grandfather and father had resided since the breaking out of the French revolution. After the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, his father, who had served as an officer in the English army, returned to France, was created a peer by Louis XVIII, and died in 1830. The son was educated at the University, and when about nineteen years of age he published a work on Sweden, which brought him into notice as a *litterateur*. On the death of his father he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, where he advocated ultramontane and legitimist principles. Previous to this he had been an associate with Lamennais and Lacordaire in the management of *L'Avenir*, and the influences which these distinguished men exerted on his mind were perceptible during the whole of his career. In connection with Lacordaire and De Coux, he founded a free Catholic school in Paris in 1831, which was closed by the police, and the directors arraigned before one of the inferior courts. Montalembert, however, pleaded his privileges as a peer, and had the case transferred to the Court of Peers, before which he delivered an eloquent speech in defense of himself and his associates, which, however, did not prevent his condemnation and sentence to pay a fine of 1000 francs. In 1836 he published a legendary "Life of St. Elizabeth," one of the results of his close study of the history and religious ideas of the Middle Ages. In 1842 he offered in the House of Peers a bill for the organization of secondary schools, on the ground that the Church had a right to perfect freedom in matters of education, and in 1843 he published his "Manifeste Catholique" on the occasion of the debate on the relations of the Church and State, which caused him to be recognized as the leader of the Catholic party. In 1848 he caused a memorial service to be held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in honor of Daniel O'Connell; and on the breaking out of the rebellion in the same year he announced himself as a republican, and was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. Here he sided with the moderates and was bitterly opposed by such men as Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, by whom he was denounced as an accomplice of Louis Napoleon. This was not the case, however; and even after the *coup d'etat* he was determined in his opposition to the arbitrary measures of the adventurer, and having obtained a seat in the legislative body, he was for some time almost alone in protesting against the despotic acts by which the empire was inaugurated. In 1853 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and in 1854 he was prosecuted by the Government on account of the publication of a letter to M. Dupin in the Belgian journals. It was shown that the publication was unauthorized, and Montalembert was acquitted. In 1856 he published a work on "The Political Future of England," and in the same year appeared his pamphlet entitled "Piux IX and Lord Palmerston." In October, 1858, an article from his pen on "The Indian Debate" appeared in the *Correspondant*, which highly offended the Government on account of the comparisons that were made between the liberties of England and France. For this he was prosecuted and sentenced to a fine of 6000 francs and an imprisonment of six months. The penalty, however, was reduced by a higher court and afterwards entirely remitted by the Emperor. He was again prosecuted in 1859 for an article on the policy of the Emperor with regard to the Papal States, but ultimately the Government concluded not to push the matter to extremity, and the prosecution was abandoned. In 1864 Montalenbert took strong grounds against the encyclical letter of the Pope, and he propounded the question, which the Vatican authorities have hitherto been unable to answer, "Is it possible for me to remain in loyal allegiance to my sovereign and to remain in loyal allegiance to my spiritual sovereign the Pope?" Since this he has been the acknowledged leader of the Liberal Catholic party in France, and he has written much in the journals to prove the impolicy of the encyclical letter and the Œcumenical Council. In addition to the works mentioned above, he was the author of a great number of others on religious, political, and historical subjects, and he has contributed largely to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *Encyclopedie Catholique*. At the time of his death he was engaged in a work entitled "Les Moines d'Occident depuis Saint Benoit jusqu'a Saint Bernard," which was to have been completed in six volumes, the two first of which were issued in Paris in 1860.

Other Notabilities.

HENRY H. LEEDS, of the firm of Leeds & Miner, died at his residence in East Forty-third street, New York, on Friday, of disease of the heart. He was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1801. He came to New York at an early age, and up to 1847 was connected with the dry goods trade. At that time he commenced business as an auctioneer in Wall street, and in the following year he was joined by Mr. Allen B. Miner, and the firm has ever since held a high rank in the mercantile community. They made a specialty of selling pictures, and Mr. Leeds was known not only as an active and enterprising auctioneer, but as a cultivated connoisseur. He was much respected by a large circle of acquaintances, who will lament his death.

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, died at his residence, No. 45 Barron street, New York, on Friday evening, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Holmes, for many years, had been one of the most prominent Masons in the United States. For a long time he was Grand Master of the order in New York State, and he was the author of numerous interesting contributions on the subject of Masonry to the New York *Dispatch*, of which he was Masonic editor. He also wrote for other newspapers, and had an excellent reputation as a journalist.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, another prominent Mason, died at his residence in Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday last. He was born at Meriden, Connecticut, in 1834, but during the greater part of his life he was engaged in business pursuits in New York city, where he was a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, also of Crescent Chapter, No. 220, and of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL MORRIS S. MILLER, Deputy Quartermaster-General United States Army, died suddenly in New Orleans, on Friday. He was born in New York State and was appointed from it to West Point. He was commissioned as brevet second lieutenant of the 2d Artillery in July, 1834. In 1837 he was appointed first lieutenant and was detailed as assistant commissary of subsistence. Afterwards he served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Major-General McComb until 1841, when he was appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain. In 1861 he was promoted to major and at the close of the war he was breveted brigadier-general. At the time of his death he was fifty-six years of age.

—The Democracy of New Castle, Del., have determined that they will not ask a negro to vote their ticket, but if a negro asks for one of their tickets, they will not rudely refuse to give it to him.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw5 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ AD INTERIM!

For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations, we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not in appropriate for Spring Wear) at moderate prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1625 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. [3 7
Admission..... 25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Special services on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon This Evening by Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D. Tuesday Evening by Rev. J. B. DALES, D. D.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ABOUT LINEN GOODS!
CLEARANCE SALE!
AT
MILLIKEN'S STORES,
New Store, No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
Old Store, No. 828 ARCH STREET.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
To the extent of from 25 to 35 Per Cent.
We intend to clear off our entire surplus stock of Linen Goods, and in order to do so as speedily as possible, we will give
BONA FIDE BARGAINS!
Rare Chances for Fine Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linens by the yard, Towelings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Best Makes Shirting Linens, Barnsley and Irish Sheetings, Pillow-Casings,
Etc. Etc. Etc. 2 t 4p

Opening of Spring Suits.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT
On MONDAY, March 14,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
PARIS STYLES AND TEXTURES
FOR
SPRING WEAR.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
3 12 2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

1870. SPRING GOODS. 1870
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.
PERCALE ROBES, THREE FLOUNCES.
RICH SPRING PERCALES.
ORGANDY LAWN ROBES.
JAPANESE FIGURED SILKS.
JAPANESE PLAIN SILKS.
NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS.
BEST BLACK SILKS MADE.
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
LAMA POINTS AND JACKETS.
MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS.
4000 YARDS PLAID SPRING SILKS, $1.
POPLINS, NEW SPRING STOCK. 3 12 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
A REPETITION OF
PROF. HENRY MORTON'S
GREAT LECTURE ON
SOLAR ECLIPSES,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, March 14.
For the benefit of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, illustrated by NEW, BRILLIANT, and STARTLING EXPERIMENTS.
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Admission to each Lecture..... 50 cents.
Reserved Seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 3 10

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS { Adults..... 50 cents
{ Children, under twelve years..... 25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 11t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
"HOW TO SAY THINGS,"
a Lecture by
PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER,
the Popular Elocutionist.
At the request of many friends Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining, and humorous lecture at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. [3 14 4t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8

☞ THE FIRST REGULAR STATED meeting of the Teachers' Association of the P. E. Church, in Philadelphia and vicinity, will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Holy Trinity, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Streets (entrance on Walnut street). The subject, "The Best Way of Interesting Children in the Church Service," will be discussed by Rev. Dr. HOWE, Rev. S. E. APPLETON, and others.
All interested in Sunday School work are invited. 1t

☞ THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath Schools of the SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets may be had at Winner's Music Store, No. 545 N. Eighth street, and at Kennedy's Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets. 3 12 3t*

☞ ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.—Two Illustrated Lectures, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, in the BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH, Camden, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. 3 12 3t

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Dumsters Lots furnished. 1t

CLOTHING.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor clothing.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
There is no place in Philadelphia where you can receive better attention than at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, who
and SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
For the choicest materials, made into the most fashionable styles of garments, you will find that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
605 SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
To please the boys, to give satisfaction to the men, to rejoice the hearts of the wives and mothers of America,
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Chesnut SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
The great army of customers constantly dealing at the GREAT BROWN HALL cheerfully testify to the fact that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Street. SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
GOOD BUSINESS SUITS..... $14, were $18
" " " ..... $16 " $20
" " " ..... $18 " $22
OVERCOATS..... $12 " $16
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 623 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.
JUST RECEIVED, SMALL LOT CHOICE
HAVANA CIGARS,
FOR SALE BY
C. & C. M. O'CALLAGHAN & CO.,
3 10 6trp No. 206½ WALNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT no performance will be given this evening, in order to give a full-dress rehearsal of *Frou-Frou*, which will be produced to-morrow, with Miss Laura Keene and all the leading members of her company in the cast. This comedy, by MM. Meilhac and Halevy, has been performed with much applause in Paris, and an adaptation by Augustin Daly is now running successfully at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in New York. The following description of the piece was given by the *Pall Mall Gazette* on its original production in Paris last October:—

"Frou-frou" is really an onomatopoetic word, the English for which is "rustling," substantively used. Thus "Le frou-frou d'une robe de soie" denotes the "rustling of a silk dress." But by the authors of the comedy the word is employed to specify a type of Parisian society that has not yet been adequately represented. Their "Frou-frou" is a young girl, in a good social position, frivolous to a miracle, capricious in the extreme, but mingling enough of kindliness with her levities to render her an object rather of affection than of disapprobation. The real name of the young lady on whom the significant title has been conferred by her friends is Gilberte, and she is the daughter of M. Brigard, a wealthy old roue, who dyes his hair, and is by no means inclined with Horace to consider the completion of the eighth lustre as the signal for cessation from a life of frivolity and vice. Indeed, without a lax father, circumstances could hardly be favorable to the proper development of the genus "Frou-frou."

At the beginning of the piece "Frou-Frou" is very young. Two suitors aspire to her hand—M. de Sartoris, a gentleman of irreproachable character; and the Comte de Valreas, a libertine, to whom M. Brigard, his frequent associate in a disreputable career, would not willingly entrust the happiness of his child. Gilberte, who does not care seriously for anybody or anything, takes the good that the gods and the paternal vigilance have provided, and accepts M. de Sartoris for a husband. The only difficulty has been to induce her to wear the yoke of wedlock at all, light as Parisian manners may have rendered it. But she has an amiable sister, Louise, the good person of a far from good family, who, though she herself secretly loves M. de Sartoris, performs a noble act of self-devotion by pleading his cause with Gilberte, who marries him accordingly.

An interval of some years separates the second act from the first. Gilberte, now the wife of M. de Sartoris, is the mother of an infant son; but her naturally frivolous character is not changed, her absorbing object for the moment being an approaching performance of the well-known farce *Indiana and Charlemagne*, which is to take place for a charitable purpose, and in which she and the rejected M. de Valreas are to play the principal parts. Her childish delight during the rehearsal of the farce at the house of the Baronne de Cambry, the originator of the entertainment, receives a sudden shock from the arrival of M. de Sartoris with the news that he has been appointed plenipotentiary minister at Carlsruhe, and must therefore quit France. Paris is to Gilberte the only possible world, and in compliance with her entreaties poor M. de Sartoris refuses the appointment. However, if M. de Sartoris stays at home, Father Brigard goes abroad, following into Germany an actress whom he honors with his patronage, and leaving poor Louise behind. Gilberte entreats the good girl to live under her roof with its mutual coolness, that Louise ultimately consents.

Installed in her new residence, Louise undertakes the entire management of her sister's house, while Gilberte continues her life of reckless frivolity, and even allows a guilty predilection for M. de Valreas to occupy her mind. Soon, too, she feels that she has placed Louise in a position which she ought to have retained for herself, and is no longer mistress of her own family. The return of M. Brigard, whose *protegee* has miserably, failed with the intelligence that he has found an excellent match for Louise, seems, therefore, extremely opportune; but Louise absolutely refuses to marry, declaring that her sister and her little nephew are the sole objects of her solicitude. She is not to be got rid of, so Gilberte, in a frenzy of passion, cries:—"Eh bien! c'est moi qui m'en irai! Mari, enfant, tu m'as tout pris * * * c'est bien, garde tout." And go she does, to such good purpose that six weeks afterwards we find her at Venice, living dishonorably with M. de Valreas. She is followed by her husband, who challenges and mortally wounds the seducer, and she now takes refuge with her father, intending to devote herself to religious and charitable offices. Sinking at last beneath a weight of remorse, she desires once more to see her child, and appears before her husband, in plain black attire, looking more like a spectre than a living woman. Disposed to be inexorable, M. de Sartoris, touched by her miserable appearance, pardons her, and her last words are:—"Vous voyez—toujours la meme—Frou-frou, pauvre Frou-frou!"

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Fechter will appear this evening in Victor Hugo's drama of *Ruy Blas*. In this drama Mr. Fechter will be perfectly in his element, and we expect from him a performance that will be in every way more satisfactory than his "Hamlet."

On Thursday Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons* will be given, with Mr. Fechter as "Claude Melnotte."

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *The Little Detective*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will appear this evening in Sardou's comedy of *La Papillonne* (*The Butterfly*), with M. and Madame Moreau in the leading parts.

In spite of the small pecuniary success so far, this excellent vaudeville company have determined to prolong their season for some nights. The actors are all good, and, apart from the pleasure of seeing their performances, there is a real instruction in a school of acting so different from our own. The amount of French to be learned by those who have not got over the rudiments, and the pleasure to those are safely past that point, cannot easily be calculated. But, after all, there ought to be a better support from those who feel that the credit of the town for encouragement of art and good taste is largely involved in the success of this capital troupe. There should be a hearty pride in contributing to the support of a French theatre, as an evidence of the cosmopolitan resources of the city, and of the love of art that used to be our boast.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesques of *The City Councils* and *Blow for Blow* will be given this evening, with other attractions.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a new after-piece, entitled *Black Squibs*, will be presented this evening. The admirers of Hughey Dougherty will be pleased to learn that he has been engaged for the entire season.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical performance this evening at the Assembly Buildings.

THE SÆNGERBUND bal masque will take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Great preparations are being made for this affair, which promises to be the greatest ball of the season.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TOO OFTEN A COLD is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

have been heard from. They mean business, and recommend to our City Fathers the immediate improvement of Broad and other streets. Also, to strangers and others to be sure and patronize Charles Stokes, No. 824 Chesnut street, when in want of fine fashionable Clothing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

BLUE PIANO COVERS
At W. H. Carryl & Sons' Curtain Store, No. 723 Chesnut street (in the carpet store).

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it, } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it, } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it, } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it, } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope, } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope, } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope, } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope, } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facili-
☞ Postscript. } ties.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

BERKELBACH—DICKINSON.—On the 31st of January, by the Rev. Mr. Henson, Mr. JOHN F. BERKELBACH to Miss SALLIE A. DICKINSON, both of this city.

MURPHY—HAAS.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, MALCOLM MURPHY to Miss MARY HAAS, both of this city.

DIED.

BICKERTON.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. MARY BICKERTON, relict of Jesse Bickerton, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Hobson, No. 1914 Melon street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

COWPERTHWAIT.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 4th instant, ALFRED, youngest son of the late Joseph Cowperthwait.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1726 Girard avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GRAY.—On Sunday morning, the 18th of March, ISABELLA HARKNESS GRAY.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her brother's residence, No. 502 S. Tenth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GRAY.—On Friday evening, the 11th instant, ROBERT E. GRAY, in the 33d year of his age.

The male relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth White, No. 1928 Race street, on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

WYLIE.—At the residence of her son, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., on Sabbath, the 13th instant, Mrs. MARGARET WYLIE, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, former Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in the 90th year of her age.

The members of the congregation and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 16. The remains will leave her late residence, No. 1822 Wylie street, at 2 o'clock, and the funeral services will be conducted at the Church, Broad, below Spruce street, at 3 o'clock precisely. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery. **

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

BESSON & SON

Will offer for sale to-day

BLACK ENGLISH GRENADINES,

Reduced from 31 to 22 cents.

BLACK MOHAIR TAMISES,

Reduced to 60 cents.

Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,

Reduced from $1·75 to $1·50.

Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,

Reduced from $2·25 to $2.

White and Black Chintzes,

Reduced from 12½ to 10 cents.

Grey Chene Japanese Cloths,

Reduced to 12½ cents.

Grey Chene Summer Poplins,

Reduced from 31 to 25 cents.

Grey Chene Scotch Ginghams,

Reduced from 35 to 25 cents.

MOURNING DELAINES,

Reduced from 22 to 17 cents.

Mourning Dry Goods House,

No. 918 CHESNUT Street,

3 14 3t5p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

215 215

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

No. 215 N. NINTH STREET,

(ABOVE RACE).

Bankrupt Stock of White Goods.

We offer to-day bargains in
PLAID NAINSOOKS, 18¾ to 44c.
PLAIN NAINSOOKS, 25 to 56c.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, 25 to 44c.
VICTORIA LAWNS, 25 to 37½c.
BISHOP LAWNS, all prices.
SWISS MULLS, 15, 18¾, 25, 28, 31 to 62½c.

Direct from a large Bankrupt Importer, and MUST BE SOLD.

Also great bargains in PIQUES at 25, 37½, and 44c.

Also, some tremendous bargains in double width BLACK ALPACAS, 22c., 31c., 37½c., 50c., to $1.

30 pieces JAPANESE POPLINS, 6-4, 31c.

25 pieces double width ALPACAS, 25c.

3000 yards Sprague and other CALICOES, 10c., warranted fast colors. 3 7 7trp

ELDER, WALTON & CO.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES DOWN

3 21 mwf1 TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP AT PRESENT EXISTING UNDER THE STYLE OF RICKEY, SHARP & CO. WILL BE DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT, ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1870.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
March 12, 1870. No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WILL MAKE A
CLEAN SWEEP
OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
IN THEIR
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
DEPARTMENTS,
In order to close up their business with the
LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY.
SUCH OPPORTUNITIES
to secure great bargains in Dry Goods, adapted to the wants of discriminating buyers, rarely occur.
MONEY WANTED,
and in exchange therefor will be offered the greatest array of bargains in this country
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS AT
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP, AT
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT TO CASH BUYERS FORTHWITH.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

RICKEY SHARP, & CO. ARE SELLING OFF THEIR DRY GOODS AT MARVELLOUSLY LOW RATES.
GO EARLY AND PURCHASE. 3 12smw3t

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14 5

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 91 JOHN St., New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

2 14 mfmlm HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. ADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia it possesses, along it own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio river, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE, AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:—
First. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."
Second. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."
Third. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

BONDS ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances. 21 m4l5p

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1870.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street,

ARE SELLING THE BEST BLACK SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
ONE CASE COLORED SILKS AT $1·65. BEEN SELLING AT $2·25.
CHECK SILKS AT $1, WORTH $1·50.
GREY STRIPES AND PLAIDS, $1·25.
JAPANESE SILKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN.
JAPANESE SILKS, STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
SILVER SERGES, FOR SUITS.
SILK CORDED POPLINS.
PLAIN SILK POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES AND PERCALES.
BRIGHT PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS OF THE BEST MAKES FOR SALE LOWER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN SELLING FOR MANY YEARS.

NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS OPENING DAILY,

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street. 11 5p

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,

Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $23,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,

and the security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.

DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 18 Broad street, New York.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

SAMUEL WORK,

BANKER,

No. 25 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 14mwfm

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 300 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.
New York. | Paris. 131

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN EITHER A Mercantile House or Counting Room of a Manufactory, by a young man between nineteen and twenty. Has some experience in business, and satisfactory reference. Address "Clerk," Evening Telegraph Office. 2 6t

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION to teach in a private family or seminary two hours daily. Address J. T. B., 2 5t Evening Telegraph Office.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19rp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins, | Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst, | Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer, | F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh, | Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis, | Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn, | John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 11 mwf 3m

THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

AT

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES

AND

LANDSCAPES

11 19rp HAVE ARRIVED.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bedrooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to E. L. BOUDINOT,
3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Walwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS.
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE Mansion, with 13 acres of land, replete with all modern conveniences, near a station on the N. P. R. R., and within half hour's ride of the city. Apply No. 111 S. WATER Street, below Chesnut. 3 11 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett's street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE,

FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.

Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY

PORTER & COATES,

Publishers and Booksellers,

No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

Our New and Elegant

ART GALLERY

Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22mwf

The Exclusiveness of Women.

From the London Saturday Review.

One of the oddest things in this strange contradictions life of ours is the disagreement continually occurring between material fact and moral reality. "Things are not what they seem," in very truth; and we should seldom be far out if we took appearances, as the witches of old used to say their prayers, backwards. And foremost among these contradictions are certain circumstances touching the written and the actual condition of the woman of England. By law a wife is nowhere. Ranked with infants and idiots, she is the property of her husband; her rights are vested in him, her very individuality is merged in his; of herself, and disallowed by him, she can do nothing either to defend or to maintain herself; all of which is bad enough when the marriage is a failure, and the home falls asunder, and the wife has to bear the brunt of two evils at once—fetters on the one hand and want of protection on the other. And yet what is the moral reality in the face of this positive legal fact? That nine times out of ten the woman is the mistress and the man walks in leading strings; that the law assigns her as property, but society grants her possession; and that she, being more exclusive, more jealous, more arbitrary, and narrower than he, is able to impose her own will and code on him, and to make him accept her will unconditionally. The man must be very hard or very sharp whom a woman cannot sail round as she chooses, and manipulate to any form she takes a fancy for. She has but to adapt her battery to the character of the citadel—surface submission for the blustering, coaxing for the soft-hearted, flattery for the vain, deception for the obtuse—and she gains the day on her own terms.

Unfortunately for herself, she generally gains it by something less than the rigid truth; for though Merlin and Vivienne represent an extreme case, still the type is true, if exaggerated, nature, which denied woman strength, having made up for it by a double share of subtlety. It all comes to the same thing in the end; and that end is mastery. The *summum bonum* of life, the thing for which all nations, all religions, all men have striven since the world began, that desire for supremacy and mastership which is to human history what iron is to the blood and lime to the bones, is by no means a specially masculine characteristic, still less a specially masculine possession; albeit compassed by different methods and exercised in different ways, it is as much the central desire of women as of men, and their *summum bonum* too, when they can attain it. And they do attain it, in spite of Blackstone and the laws touching and regarding the rights and condition of *baron* and *feme*.

In nothing do women show their mastery over men more than in the extent to which they carry their exclusiveness. No women in the world, not told off into castes, are so exclusive as the English, none so jealous of sharing their good things. It is not in one thing, but in everything alike—dress, station, domestic happiness, the companionship of men; they would, if they could, keep all they call distinctively their own, rigidly to themselves; they would suffer no longing eyes to look over their park palings, still less allow another to share in their fruits and flowers. As a rule it is not the man's fault that the English home is so dull as it generally is. It is the wife who prevents all easy intercourse, all simple friendliness between her husband and other men, and yet more between her husband and other women. It is she who bars the house door, and forbids it to be opened save with such pomp and ceremonial as makes the opening a weariness to all concerned. The very woman who, as a spinster living with her sisters, is glad to have a facile unceremonious society about her, as a wife sets her face decidedly against that kind of familiarity which lets a person feel at home in her house; and above all she fears and dislikes a female friend who admires her husband, though in the most innocent way, and who says so. The profound moral skepticism which has penetrated society from end to end has eaten away feminine trust with the rest; and even pure and virtuous women, incapable for their own parts of anything like immorality, are not ashamed to suspect their sisters of improper feelings and naughty practices, and to think themselves safe in their married homes just in proportion as they are isolated. Especially are happy wives suspicious of those who have made shipwreck of their own venture. Unmarried women and contented wives may be, if rarely, admitted into the heart of the charmed circle—if the husband is conspicuously indifferent to them; but an unhappy wife is held to be a kind of pirate in disguise, a rival who will steal away the husband's affections if she can, and on whom it is more than probable he will bestow them unasked. Very few women have generosity enough to befriend one of their own sex when in matrimonial difficulties, if their friendship is to include their husband's.

Of all things most abhorrent to women we may count duality, under any name or aspect. Only a man, and a masterful man, could have written as Coleridge did about the "two beloved women" in his "Day Dream," with Asra's eyelashes playing on his cheek and Mary's hand upon his brow, Mary's lap the pillow of the two lovers, and her head leaning on the tree where the two names were carved. This sharing of a man's affection, though in widely different proportions and in quite distinct spheres, is a thing no woman could be found to praise, if even she enforced herself to endure it. It is not generally seen, however, that women are as rigid in their exclusion of male friends from their own hearts, most women having set up a tame cat of their own some time or other in their lives, though not liking tame mice for their husbands. The fact is, a wife in England claims to be her husband's all. She is not content to possess the whole of such love as rightfully belongs to a wife, but she must also possess the whole of his sympathy, his interest, his admiration. She must be the only woman in the world to him; and the rest of her sex must be neither as man nor woman. Though sometimes poachers intrude in spite of her care, it is seldom that even a sister can maintain her sisterly rights and privileges when her brother has married; and though we often see a man helping to support his wife's family, and even taking her sister or mother to live with them, when the same thing happens on the other side the woman thinks herself very hardly used, and almost invariably makes it a grievance. An old couplet says truly enough,

Your son is your son till he gets him a wife,
Your daughter's your own all the days of her life.

It is only the man who is absorbed by his new relations, by virtue of the exclusiveness of women; by virtue of that same exclusiveness the woman keeps her own while she excludes his, and even if the husband objects in the beginning and wishes to maintain his past and his associations in their integrity, a very little tact on her part can fashion things in time to her own plans, and bring the most recalcitrant of spouses to his proper place as wheeler, not leader. There is scarcely a husband of the good and domestic kind who does not suffer under the exclusiveness of his wife, and whose life is not impoverished by her determination to be his sole source of pleasure and interest. Sometimes he is driven to subterfuge and deception, and has to keep up his independence at the expense of his truth; but for the most part he gives in, and habit after awhile fits the yoke more easily to his neck.

The same feminine characteristic of love of exclusiveness comes out in matters of dress. One of the greatest proofs of friendship that one woman can bestow on another is to give her the pattern of some unhackneyed unpurchasable article of dress; and the *sine qua non* of local patronage is the undertaking, on the milliner's part, not to make any other gown or bonnet like my lady's. It is not the beauty of the thing which charms so much as its exclusiveness; and this it is which leads to those wonderful exaggerations of fashion wherewith women love to make themselves singular and remarkable. For if they cannot have what no one else has, at least they can have things as no one else has them; which answers the purpose as well, and supplements if it does not supply. It is this same feeling which separates mistress from maid so far that you seldom see any sense of the community of sex, but only that of the difference of station between them. A Frenchwoman and her *bonne* are on a very much nearer footing than the typical Englishwoman and her maid; our national exclusiveness of temper marking off the grades here sharply and harshly, while in France and Italy and even Germany—we cannot say the same for Spain or Russia—there is a much more catholic sentiment; and in America, of course, all men and women are equal, save niggers, redskins, and Chinamen. No doubt we are all worms and miserable sinners before heaven, and Christianity means love and equality, catholicity and the sweetest humbleness; but phrases are good for just so much as they are worth in action, and things do not always fit in with the words that describe them. Christian equality gets sadly put about between rent-roll and pedigree, and the charity which thinketh no ill is seldom so strong as the jealous exclusiveness which cannot bear that any one should share, however remotely, in the pleasure and affection of one's own life. Fortunately for humanity we every now and then come across certain large-hearted, generous women, who care more for the great body of the human family than they care for themselves, and who find their own best happiness in increasing the happiness of others. And with these are no petty jealousies, no small suspicions, no narrow exclusiveness; to them home is a temple rather than a prison, and the domestic hearth an altar, thoroughly sacred and holy, but not an *adytum* whence all outside the veil are to be excluded. No one wants the house-door flung open to the street, and the home turned into a lounging-place for a mob of the idle and curious unattached to congregate at will; but this is very different from the exclusiveness which most women feel and cultivate as their right, and which has the effect chiefly of boring their husbands beyond measure, and of making domestic life an illimitably dull affair to all concerned.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets (entrance on Greene), P. O. Box 1811.

NEW YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, the following named Ordnance Stores, to wit:—

2193 Artillery Valise Saddles, repaired, } at St. Louis
1100 " " " repairable, } Arsenal,
5363 " Collars, } Mo.
539 " " at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this Agency or the Arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
3 14 6t Brevet-Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL, DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 102 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.
1223 thstusm PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 13 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising boats or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30 6

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [41

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstusly

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 106 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.
City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,
FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan
At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 11 3m

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
MARCH COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATI
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 5 Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Busby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Naibro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John R. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 930

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth3m
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmy

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,265,270·00. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.....2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1870.

Mr. Cole's Three $100 Suits.

A few evenings ago M. Ajar, the accomplished dancer at the Grand Opera House, was the recipient of a benefit there. Owing to Lent the business had fallen off considerably, and Mr. James Fisk, Jr., who relieves himself of the burden of Erie by gossipping and betting on things theatrical, expressed his belief that Ajar would not have $1300 in the house. Mr. John F. Cole, the treasurer of the Grand Opera House, was standing by at the time, and offered to make the matter the subject of a bet.

"Done," said Fisk. "I bet you a $100 suit of clothes that there aint $1300 in the house."

Mr. Cole took up the bet, and quickly went to work in ways known only to managers and theatrical agents to secure a good house. The next day he met Fisk, looking the very picture of jubilancy and good digestion. He explained to him that the $1300 audience was already secured.

"Good," said Mr. Fisk. "I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll bet you another $100 suit that there aint $1500 in the house!"

Mr. Cole took up that bet also, and laid pipe in a legitimate and artistic manner among the newspapers. Seats sold rapidly. That more than $1500 would be paid into the treasury became an accomplished fact. The next day he met Fisk and informed him of it.

"Good," said that gentleman again. "Now, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll bet you a third $100 suit of clothes that there aint $1900 in the house. A third $100 suit of clothes, *and a hat on top of it!*" (a favorite expression with Mr. Fisk.)

Mr. Cole took that bet also, and immediately called on his friend Judge Dowling, and other distinguished members of the New York bar. These gentlemen must have bought up the remaining desirable seats, for on Wednesday evening—that of the benefit—there was $1908 in the house, and Mr. John F. Cole has (or *is* to have) three $100 suits of clothes—*and a hat on top of them!*

Dr. Carroll

is the name of the interesting wit who gets up the pun-personal column in the *World*. A man who is expected to manufacture so many jokes a day cannot always be witty. But he can keep from being coarse. It may be difficult to pardon a dull wit, but it is impossible to forgive a coarse one.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

You cannot walk down Broadway without having the fact that specie payment has been resumed stare you in the face. Masculine street-walkers with immense placards hung around their necks announce the circumstance to the public, and inform it at what establishments that consummation has been attained.

"Punchinello"

is, I believe, to make its appearance on the 15th of the present month.

The April number of *Putnam's Magazine* will contain a very singular article. The theme is old, but the treatment of it is new. It is entitled "Every Man His Own Inebriate Asylum," and is written by one whose pen is instructed by that best of all inspirers—experience.

I observe that the first number of *Wild Oats*, a new comic monthly, is just out. Upon its editorial page it refers to a supposititious article in its "last" number, and thus perpetrates an old joke which Bayard Taylor mentions in the Bohemian experiences of "John Godfrey."

A School-Teacher's Scandal

Miss Delia W. Moore and Mr. John S. Bonnell have appeared before the Superior Court. Miss Moore is the plaintiff and Mr. Bonnell the defendant. Miss Moore's complaint is that Mr. Bonnell has been grossly slandering her. The slander consisted in his having said that she was his wife, or that if she wasn't she had good reasons for wishing to be, or words to that effect. The lady, who is about twenty-five, has been a school teacher in one of the public grammar schools of this city. She says that for a long time she has been annoyed by the pretensions and jealousies of Bonnell. He used to insist on coming at all hours of the day; would fall down on his knees before her; would threaten to keep guard before her door all night, and would give other evidences of being in an advanced stage of spooneydom.

She swears that she was never married to him, and that no correspondence of any nature tha might not be known to all the world ever took place between them. He, on the contrary, has asserted contradictions at different times—one day saying that she was his wife, the next that they had never been married, the third day that his first allegations were true. Miss Moore's brother-in-law, who happened to be in the same company with Bonnell at the time of the war, testifies that the young gentleman is a little weak in the head, and bore the name of being so at the time. Miss Moore lays her damages at $5000. Bonnell's reports about her cost her her situation as teacher, and lost her caste among many of her relatives and friends, as well as those of her former pupils.

The Demon Can-can.

Within the past fortnight a new attraction has been inserted into the many blazing items which constitute the *Twelve Temptations*. The new attraction is the Demon Can-can, and is a refinement upon the Demon Dance, which used to be advertised during the *Black Crook* season as taking place every night "at half past 9." With the nude burlesque, as with Madame Du Deffand's headless ghost, it is only the first step that costs. That being taken, it is comparatively easy to stem all the feverish floods of pruriency. Perhaps in a few more seasons we shall have reached that point where the sole costume of favorite burlesque actresses shall consist—as we are told it occasionally does in Paris—of a cincture of electrical light luminously palpitating around the body.

Practical Poetry.

A gentleman in this city is preparing a volume of poems for the press upon an entirely new principle. Upon every other page is to appear a poem; upon the pages between the poems appears an advertisement, and a running guide-book sort of commentary upon every locality of interest within a radius of fifty miles of New York. That poet will make money. His Pegasus will feed as well as Captain Jinks' horse did. That quadruped, I believe, had a constant supply of good corn, and the happiest (not the saddest) of words to it were, "It might have beans."

ALI BABA.

—The arrival of a letter caused a distributor of tracts to make tracks from a Missouri town the other day. This shows what a difference a single letter will sometimes make.

—An ordinance now before the Chicago City Council provides that when poisons or chloroform are sold, the name and age of the patient and the character of his disease must be written on the prescription.

—Governor McClurg, of Missouri, complains that an engraved portrait of himself was once published in which he appeared "with very smooth hair and straight whiskers." That, he says, he did not like.

Incidentals.

—A four horse team, attached to a heavy wagon, backed over a hill, and rolled over and over down the nearly perpendicular bluff, a distance of seventy-five feet, at Omaha, on the 2d inst. They landed in a hole, the horses piled one upon the other, and the wagon above them; the horses were only slightly injured, and the wagon but little broken.

—A Chicago boy recently fell down and injured his arm, and a physician called in insisted that it was broken. Accordingly he bandaged it, made four subsequent visits and demanded $40. The lad's father objected, and paid only $10. The case was taken into court and ended in a verdict for defendant for $8and costs, it being decided that the medical gentleman's first visit was worth just two dollars, and the others worth nothing.

—An association in New Orleans has adopted resolutions declaring that the conduct of some of its members "who took it upon themselves" to introduce the colored Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana at a recent ball given by them was "a crime against the association, a gross violation of decency and a malicious and unwarranted act." And they closed up with a declaration that these members of the association "be forever expelled."

—Of Mr. McLeary Brown, Mr. Burlingame's successor, the San Francisco *Alta California* says:—"Mr. Brown, before his appointment to the position of Chief Secretary, had been attached for many years to the British Embassy in China. He is a thorough oriental scholar, and speaks Chinese with fluency. He is an Irishman by birth, and has a 'friend at Court' in the person of Mr. Robert Harte, Inspector-General of Maritime Customs in China, who is also a native of 'the Green Isle.'"

—Some of the passengers of the wrecked steamer *Golden City* publish a card in the San Francisco papers denying the charge brought against Captain Comstock by the other passengers, and asserting that he conducted himself with much coolness and ability, remaining on board his ship to the last, even endangering his own life to save the necessary subsistence for the passengers, as well as the specie and baggage, and used every exertion in his power towards their welfare and comfort while on shore.

—A Maine farmer, quietly crossing a railroad track, near Portland, on his sled, the other day, was suddenly startled by the appearance of a train, which quickly made splinters of the sled. The astonished farmer, recovering somewhat, stood gazing at the remains of his vehicle, and wondering where the pieces of his horse had gone. Meanwhile the train sped on for some distance, when the engineer, looking out, saw the horse staring at him from the cow-catcher. The train was stopped, and it was found that the horse had been picked up by the cow-catcher and deposited on the platform in front of the engine, where, too much stunned or frightened to move, he lay comparatively uninjured.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

Special Agents in Philadelphia for

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

GENUINE OROIDE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases, "gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.

CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.

Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES CERARD & CO.,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),

2 28 mwf3 NEW YORK.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

RICH JEWELRY,

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and

FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

H. MUHR & SON,

NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.

Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.

Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

3 2] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Potistown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:20, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	2:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:35 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:05 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:25 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent. 4 10 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and B. R. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 9:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 1½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY, (SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 25

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:20 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:30 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:20 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadel

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BLOOD.

The Knife and the Pistol—A Desperate Deed and a Bloody and Fatal Sequel—A Man Receives Nine Stabs and is then Shot at to Complete the Work.

Again has our city been made the scene of an affray which will beyond doubt end in the death of one of the parties concerned—an affray so bloody and cruel in its surroundings that our nerves are almost unstrung and our heart sickens at the recital. Situated on the west side of Ninth street, between Sansom and Walnut streets, and No. 130, is a tavern or drinking saloon kept by Messrs. McCoomey & Dentsol, and in this place this morning was enacted a deed of butchery which will, as we have already said, beyond doubt end in the death of one of the parties from the wounds received and if justice be done, lead the other to the gallows. The victim is Louis S. Foster, aged 31 years, who has been employed as a bartender in the establishment named. The perpetrator of the shocking affair is one Pat Kelley. From the facts of the case, as we have gleaned them, it appears that Foster and Kelley had amused themselves for the greater part of the early hours of the morning in playing cards, and towards 5 o'clock had concluded to throw up their hands and quit. Foster then proceeded behind the bar and commenced counting over the receipts of the night previous—Sunday. This finished, he turned around and was about depositing the cash in a place of safety, when Kelley leaned across the counter and grabbed a portion of the money out of his hands.

Foster, somewhat surprised at this sudden movement, remonstrated with Kelley, and demanded the return of the cash. This demand Kelley refused to accede to. Foster then came from behind the bar, and a wrangle followed. The men tossed and tumbled for some time, when Kelley, to end the matter, drew forth a knife, and commenced plunging it into the body of his antagonist, succeeding in inflicting no less than nine separate and distinct wounds. The knife penetrated the abdomen twice, the lungs three times, the kidneys three times, and another time entered the victim's head behind the ear. The butchery completed, Kelley then sought the street, where he met with one Patrick Ward, who it appears has been employed in the Continental Hotel in the capacity of porter, or some other such position. Stopping Ward, who was just going to his work, Kelley told him what he had done, when the two, perhaps thinking that "dead men tell no tales," and perhaps hoping to cover up the guiltiness of Kelley, concluded to put a sure end to the man Foster. For this purpose they approached one of the widows, and one of them (which one it is not known) fired a shot from a revolver at Foster, who laid bleeding inside. The report of the pistol reached the ears of Officer Maguire, of the Fifth district, who happened in the locality, and hastening to the scene, he arrested both Kelley and Ward. The officer then called for assistance, and had the unfortunate man conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The prisoners were conducted to the Fifth District Station House, and on searching them the pistol was found on the person of Ward. The ball was afterwards found in the saloon. Ward and Kelley will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and no doubt before that hour arrives Foster will have died, as the physicians say he cannot possibly survive his injuries.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—There are fewer professional thieves and pickpockets in the city to-day than there have been for ten years past, and all owing to the excellent management of Chief Kelley and his able assistants.

—If young ladies *must* use the hair of other beings to increase their personal beauty, we don't object, but we *do* object to seeing half a dozen different shades on one head. To say the least, it looks rather *odd*.

—The Wire Bridge is to be superseded by a new structure—so it is said. We have been told for ten years past that the Delaware is to be bridged. Seeing hereafter is believing, with us.

—The new milk bill now before the Senate will doubtlessly have the effect of either producing a pure fluid or a depleted pocket-book. The law says that where a family owes a milk bill they need not pay it if they can prove that the "lacteal" had been watered or chalked.

—The eleventh anniversary of the Lutheran Orphans' Home of Germantown is being appropriately celebrated.

—The first regular stated meeting of the Sunday School Association of the P. E. Church of Philadelphia and the vicinity will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—Although we are now in spring, yet spring suits and spring hats are few and far between. The ladies are evidently a little afraid of "Old Jupe" and his aqueous changings.

—The United States steam frigate Congress leaves the Navy Yard this afternoon on a trial trip to Boston. If the result of the voyage is satisfactory, she will proceed from thence on a cruise to Samana Bay.

—The break in the feeder on the Delaware and Raritan Canal will be repaired by to-morrow, the levels filled up, and boats allowed to pass.

—Germantown needs a first-class hotel, a public library, a neat little place of amusement, and a shaking up generally of its played-out politicians.

—How about the history of the Commercial Exchange fire? Is it not about time the origin thereof was discovered, or if already discovered, should it not be made public?

THE OLD MEN'S HOME.—This institution is one of the most deserving among the many charitable establishments of this city, and it is particularly worthy of the consideration of our business men who are in the full enjoyment of all the pleasures that wealth can give. This Home is designed as a comfortable retreat for aged men who have fought the battle of life and failed; for men who are in every way worthy of assistance in declining years when they are unable on account of years and infirmity to help themselves. The building now occupied as the Home is entirely inadequate for the accommodation of its present inmates, and the desire of the managers to increase the facilities and to provide a structure in better repair is thwarted by the want of funds. In order to raise money to carry on the Home in a proper manner, it is proposed to give a grand concert at the Foyer of the Academy of Music on the 3d of April, when a first-rate programme of vocal and instrumental music will be given by some of the best amateurs in the city. The entertainment will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the public, and we hope that in consideration of the object a large audience will be in attendance. The price of tickets will be $1, and they may be obtained of W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chesnut street; A. J. Iander, Jr., No. 1302 Chesnut street, and Wilson & Stellwagen, No. 1028 Chesnut street.

NICE AMUSEMENT.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning two merry-hearted individuals, named Peter Doyle and Patrick White, were arrested in the Nineteenth ward for playfully endeavoring to put an end to each other's existence by means of pistols and bullets. Both were full of fighting whisky, and a Divine Providence directed that they should not be "taken off" in the midst of their sin. Alderman Neill sent them to Hotel de Moyamensing, there to sober up and reflect.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Philadelphia Volunteer Fire Department is composed of 87 companies. The active membership numbers 993; honorary, 5171; contributing, 10,904. In the department there are 47 engines, 113 hose carriages, 10 trucks, 1467 feet of ladder, 81,130 feet of hose, 1129 feet of suction, 7 hand engines, and 58 hooks. There are connected with the department 47 engineers, 46 drivers, 92 horses, and 4 ambulances.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Professor Henry Morton will repeat his very interesting lecture on "Solar Eclipses," at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Franklin Institute. The lecture will be illustrated by new diagrams and brilliant experiments, which will make it even more entertaining and instructive than on its first delivery.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Female Physician Charged with Evading the Revenue Laws—She Claims Exemption Because She is Not Allowed to Vote, and Declares She will Not Pay Her License Tax Until Her Sex are Allowed Their Rights.

On complaint of the Deputy Collector of the Fourth district, United States Commissioner Biddle issued a warrant last week for the arrest of Susan A. Smith, a practicing physician of West Philadelphia, upon the charge of not having paid the special tax provided for by the Internal Revenue laws. The warrant was placed in the hands of one of the United States Deputy Marshals, who was directed to invite the lady to be present at the Commissioner's office at noon of Saturday last. Miss Smith promised to appear at the time specified, but failing to do so the officer this morning waited upon her, and requested her company as far east as Fifth and Library streets, the warrant being read to her. The lady consented, and, arriving at the Commissioner's office, the following testimony was entered against her:—

William J. Mackey sworn—Am deputy collector of the Fourth district; know the defendant; she resides at No. 104 South Fortieth street; she is a practising physician; last fall I made a demand on her for the special tax as a physician, which she refused to pay and said she would never pay until her sex were allowed to vote and hold office; she has not paid up to the present time; I have sent messengers to collect it, but they were never able to do so; on Friday week I sent her a written notice that if it was not paid I would bring her case before you; she has taken no notice of it.

On cross-examination, witness said he saw her give a prescription.

Miss Smith said that the law was an unjust one, and if she had not been a woman she would never have been required to put in an appearance before a United States Commissioner. She claimed to be exempted on the ground of her not having the right to vote.

The Commissioner demanded $500 bail for her appearance at Court.

The section of the Internal Revenue laws, under which the warrant in this case was issued, reads as follows:—

"Physicians, surgeons, and dentists shall pay ten dollars. Every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is, for fee and reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailing, shall be deemed a physician, surgeon, or dentist."

And the penalty section reads:—

That any person who shall exercise or carry on any trade, business, or profession, or do any act hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising, carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is impo ed by law, without payment thereof as in that behalf required, shall, for every such offense, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars; and if such person shall be a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or a wholesale or retail dealer in liquor, he shall be further liable to imprisonment for a term not less than sixty days, and not exceeding two years.

NEW STRUCTURES.—Some of the finest and most complete dwellings in our city have just been erected by J. Wireman, Esq., on Race street, opposite Logan square. They consist of ten splendid residences, each twenty-two by one hundred and thirty feet, five located at the corner of Eighteenth, and five at the corner of Nineteenth street. They are on property formerly owned by the Wills Hospital. The dwellings are of brick, three stories in height, with French or Mansard roofs. The corner houses are admirably arranged with a view of occupation by professional gentlemen. The appointments from basement up to the fourth floor are of the most elaborate and complete kind, and will compare with any modern residence in our city. The plumbing work was contracted for by H. H. Kelly, Esq., and reflects great credit upon him. This is one of the finest improvements in Philadelphia, and adds greatly to the attractions of this section of the city. The entire cost is estimated at about $250,000.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery store of Messrs. Johnson & Son, situated at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Carpenter streets. The property, it seems, is also occupied as a dwelling by the Johnsons, who were all asleep when the fire first broke out. The first intimation they had of it was the awakening of one of the sons, who, almost stifled with the smoke, and divining the cause immediately, awakened all hands and started to go down stairs. This they found they could not accomplish: the dense volume of smoke beat them back, and they were forced to escape by means of the roof to an adjoining house, where, after shivering in the cold morning air for some time, they were found by the inmates and taken in.

WIFE BEATERS.—William Baker is one of those low specimens of humanity whom nature evidently designed to create brutes. Yesterday morning William was arrested at his residence, Rachel street, above Brown, whilst attempting to correct his wife with a slung-shot. Alderman Cahill held him in $1300 bail to answer.

James Carr is an animal of the same species. James resides at No. 1340 Wood street. He, on Saturday night, was seized with a sudden whim that his wife was a beast of burden, and commenced to berate her accordingly. Whisky was at the bottom of it, and James, too. Alderman Massey held him in $300 bail to answer.

DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—Mrs. Margaret Wylie, the widow of Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, who was a former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, died yesterday in this city in the 90th year of her age. This worthy lady was the mother of several sons who are now noted Presbyterian ministers. With one of these, the Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, she has been residing for some years past in the old family mansion, Wylie street, in the northwestern part of the city. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce.

RAM-PA-GE-OUS.—John Green, a degenerate son of Ham, whose life and means are spent in playing policy and imbibing benzine whisky, has, since the beginning of winter, made the Third District Station his place of lodging. Last night, he (having taken a "tin cup full" extra of the poison beverage) was attacked by what is termed in slang the "rams," and commenced tearing and smashing things generally. He was at length subdued and sent to Moyamensing.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ILLINOIS.—Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., No. 420 Library street, has been appointed by the Governor of Illinois a Commissioner of Deeds for that State, resident at Philadelphia. This was necessary to accommodate the greatly increasing business for that State, and is an excellent appointment, owing to the well-known business capacity of its recipient.

BUILT UPON SAND.—Yesterday afternoon a three-story brick house (if such it might be called), situated on Huntingdon street, near Cedar, Nineteenth ward, tumbled to the ground, spreading dirt and brickdust for some distance around. It was one of the class of "bonus houses" which are run up like a spider's web, and are about as substantial as a shell.

"ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS" is the title of a lecture to be delivered this evening and tomorrow at the Broadway M. E. Church, Camden, by Hon. I S. Diehl, late U. S. Consul at Java and U. S. Commissioner to Asia. The lecture will embrace the results of four years travel in the East, and it will undoubtedly be exceedingly interesting.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A special meeting of this society will be held next Thursday evening to decide upon the question of a new hall. The attention of the members is earnestly called to this meeting, at which it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

NON-INTERFERENCE.—Francis Kelley and Charles O'Neill were arrested by Officers Fox and Engle last night, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, for attempting to rescue a prisoner from one of the officers. Alderman Cahill held them each in $600 bail to answer.

RABID CANINE.—Officer Baezler yesterday shot a dog that was laboring under an attack of hydrophobia, at Eighteenth and South streets.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Jos. Linderman, better known as "Bell," a sheep butcher, who has a stand at Broad and Olive streets, and whose family resides on Jefferson street, above Twenty-fourth, left home on the 28th of February for the purpose of going to West Philadelphia to pay for some stock he had purchased, taking with him $2100 in cash, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He is thirty-two years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height; weighs about 145 lbs.; red cheeked; scar over the right eye and nose; has dark brown hair and dyed moustache; and wore light pants and snuff-colored vest. His family fear that he has been foully dealt with.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—Last night another attempt was made to enter the residence of Caspar Heft, No. 513 Franklin street, but the thieves were disturbed before accomplishing their object. It is scarce a month since the same residence was entered and robbed of a lot of valuable articles.

On Saturday night some rascals "jimmied" open the bulk window of the clothing establishment of Fred. Freund, No. 1216 S. Fifth street. The noise made by the fellows awakened the family, and a nightcap at an upper window caused the would-be burglars to skedaddle.

REARRESTED AND COMMITTED.—On Saturday we made mention of the fact that a negro named Thomas Hill had been arrested and held in $1000 bail for raising a row in Letitia street, between Market and Chesnut and Front and Second. It appears now that Thomas not only smashed the furniture, but also the head of the proprietor, named Nagle. The latter now lies in a precarious condition. Yesterday Thomas and an assistant (name unknown) were rearrested and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries they have inflicted.

WHO STOLE DAT SHEEP?—A chocolate and coffee colored individual named George Moore, whilst passing through Shippen Street Market on Saturday night, cast his eyes upon a fine sheep. Now George is fond of mutton, and in accordance with his taste he "went for" the said sheep, which he succeeded in unhooking and getting away with. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was arrested, and taken before Alderman Lutz, who committed him to answer.

PICKPOCKET IN CHURCH.—George Hartley, an old professional, was captured in St. Augustine's Church, Fourth and New streets, yesterday afternoon, whilst picking the pockets of some of the congregation. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

SUSPECTED.—Two lads, named McCammon and Heins, will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr, on the charge of theft. They were arrested by the Sixth District Police on Saturday whilst pawning a number of articles supposed to have been stolen.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred yesterday at No. 1921 Chesnut street.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	35⅞
Con. Stock.....	97⅛	Western Union Tele	33⅝
do. scrip.....	95⅛	Toledo & Wabash R.	45⅞
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	24⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	61⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.....	96⅝	Mil. &St. Paul R.pref.	74⅛
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	86⅝	Adams Express.....	62⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	98	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20⅜
Chi. and N. W. com..	72⅝	United States.....	49
Chi. and N. W. pref..	86⅞	Tennessee 6s, new.	49⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.....	118⅜	Gold.....	112⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	98⅝	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Le gold 1.....	89⅜	$1000 N Penna 7s...	89⅜
$500 do..	90	$5500 Amer Gold....	112⅞
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	93¼	86 sh Penna. s6wn.	56⅝
$100 City 6s, N..c.	101⅞	65 do.....	56¼
$2200 do.....	101⅞	10 sh Mor Cl Pf....	65
$100 do.....	101⅞	20 do.....	65
$1000 Leh R Loan...	90	40 sh O C & A R...	42⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New.	101¾	200 sh Reading R..	43⅝44
$3600 do.... .is.	101¾	55 sh Penna R....	56⅝
$2000 do.....	101¾	7 sh O C & A R....	42⅜
$2000 Elmira 7s....	93½	500 sh Big Mount..	6½
$2000 Leh Gold L.is.	89⅜	200 sh Fulton Coal.	4¾
$1000 Junction R ds.		19 sh Leh Val...ls.	54⅞
b5....	89		

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
8 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
8 17wsm§ PHILADELPHIA

DRY GOODS.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
OPENED THIS DAY,
200 pieces Nainsook Cheek Muslins, 25, 28, and 31c.
150 dozen large size All-linen Towels, 12½ cents.
175 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 12½ and 15 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, cheapest ever offered.
100 pieces 6-4 Elegant French Muslins, 44 and 50 cents, cost 75 cents gold.
Fine French Organdy, 31 and 37½ cents.
DEMONSTRATION IN PLAID MUSLINS.
LINEN GOODS A SPECIALTY.
1000 yards Table Damasks, slightly soiled.
Heavy hand-loom Table Damask, 50 cents.
TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS, GREAT REDUCTION.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
10,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, ex'ra cheap.
5 bales Russia Crash, 12½ and 15c.
100 dozen Lace Collars, new styles, 25, 31, and 37c.
Linen Collars and Cuffs—novelties.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
100 dozen Gents' Superfine English Half Hose, 31c.
110 dozen Gents' Fine Regular Half Hose, 25c., a job.
Ladies' English Long Hose, extra fine, 50c., reduced from 95c.
Ladies' Full Regular Fine Hose, 28 and 31c.
Boys' and Misses' Hose.
Black Silks, less than gold cost.
Black Silks, $1 55 and $1 6 .
Black Silks, cheapest in the market.
Black Silk, $2 and $2 45, special bargains.
New Spring Poplins.
20 pieces double width Colored Mohairs, 31c.
100 pieces Dress Goods, 12c., reduced from 38c.
Black Alpacas, reduced.
Special Bargains in Black Alpacas.
Ladies' Undergarments, Night Dresses, etc., novelties, very cheap.
The Coutille J. B. P. French Corset, best fitting Corset in the market. Also,
The Genuine Robert Werley Corset, reduced.
Whalebone "Mechanic Corset," 95c.
Fans reduced. Hdkfs. bargains.
Gloves closing out. Gents' Buck.
Ladies' Jouvin Castor Gloves
Nottingham Lace Curtains, from auction. 7 12

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

The Funeral of Prince Bourbon.

Last Hope of the Missing Steamer.

The Brutal Captain of the Bombay.

Destructive Fires in the West.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Fish and Cuban Recognition.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Funeral of Prince de Bourbon.
By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, March 14.—The funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon, who was killed in a duel on Saturday by the Duke de Montpensier, was solemnized to-day. No public demonstrations were made.

The City of Boston.

LONDON, March 14.—A vessel has just arrived here from Fayal, which port she left on Saturday, February 26. Up to that time nothing had been heard there of the missing steamer City of Boston. Public confidence in the ultimate safety of the ship has been sensibly shaken by the receipt of this unfavorable intelligence. Azores is regarded in some quarters as the last hope.

Captain Eyre Suspended.

LONDON, March 14.—Later despatches from Hong Kong announce that the captain of the Bombay, which ran down the Oneida, has been suspended, not on account of the collision, but because he neglected to inform himself of the seriousness of the damage that had been entailed, and because he took no means to preserve the lives of the drowning crew.

A Crippled Steamer Seen at Sea—Probably the City of Boston.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—2 P. M.—The barque Maria Johnston, from Bahia, Brazil, arrived at this port this morning. Her captain reports that on the 13th of February, in latitude 50 deg. north and longitude 21 deg. west, she passed a large steamer, which was hove to, heading northeast.

She displayed British colors and a signal to denote that her machinery broke down. She had two white stripes and one red on her foremast, about two-thirds of the way up, and the captain thinks she may have been the missing steamer City of Boston.

The gale was very heavy at the time, and the Johnston was not able to stop or get near enough to make closer observations.

Small-pox at Paris.

PARIS, March 14.—Small-pox prevails in different parts of the city.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, March 14.—U. S. Five-twenties open active at 95⅜.

PARIS, March 14.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 67c.

HAVRE, March 14.—Cotton opens firmer; afloat, 128f.

BREMEN, March 14.—Petroleum opens firm here and at Hamburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Fish Opposed to Cuban Belligerency.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Fish was before the House Foreign Affairs Committee for two hours to-day, consulting with regard to Cuba. Some members of the committee put a large number of questions to Mr. Fish as to the condition of affairs in Cuba—the safety of life and property of American citizens; the prospects of the insurgents, and the manner in which the Spaniards conduct the war. To all these Mr. Fish replied according to the latest information in his possession. He gave it as his opinion that it would be impolitic to recognize Cubans as belligerents, and presented his reasons therefor. The committee did nothing but hear Mr. Fish's statement.

Judge Strong

qualified this morning and took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court as Associate Justice.

Women Government Clerks.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day was one by Mr. Rogers of Arkansas, to banish all women clerks from the Treasury and other departments of the Government.

Senator Revels.

There were a large number of spectators in the galleries of the Senate to-day, anxious to hear the negro Senator Revels make his speech on the Georgia bill. Revels, however, will not speak until Wednesday. A colored delegation of Georgians were in consultation with Senators to-day, advising the rejection of Bingham's amendment. The Georgia bill will be debated all the week in the Senate.

Iron Shipbuilding.

There was a delegation of iron shipbuilders before Mr. Lynch's Commerce Committee to-day, asking that their interests be taken care of in the bill which he proposes to report.

Judge Kelley's

letter to his constituents, setting forth the terms upon which he will accept renomination to Congress, has created a good deal of interest among members generally. The position taken by Mr. Kelley is generally endorsed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Sumner rose to a personal explanation relative to the statement in the foreign telegraphic correspondence of a New York journal under date of Madrid, March 13, as follows:—"In the Cortes yesterday a deputy asked, 'Was there any foundation for the statement made by a New York journal that Senator Sumner said he had received propositions from General Prim for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United States?' General Prim pronounced the statement to be utterly false.

Mr. Sumner said that the denial of General Prim was perfectly correct. No communication had passed between them. The statement in the New York journal to which he (Gen. Prim) replies was probably founded on the fact that a gentleman purporting to be an agent of General Prim, and coming directly from him, during the last spring arrived in Washington, and proceeded to invite the attention of our Government to a mode of settling the Cuban question in a manner advantageous to the finances of Spain. He (Mr. Sumner) forbore to give the details of this proposition, although they were known to him. He saw this agent at the time, and heard his report. This report became the basis of the propositions made by our Government through General Sickles, which would be found in the correspondence on the table.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to strengthen the legal reserves of the national banks, and to provide for the resumption of specie payment. It requires every national bank to reinforce its legal reserves by the substitution of coin at the rate of one per cent. per month upon the whole amount of liabilities for the redemption of which the revenues are required and provided; such substitution to continue until the whole amount of legal reserves shall become coin, and thereafter every national bank shall hold in its vaults an amount of coin equal to the amount of reserves required by law.

The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the passage of the act, to give public notice of the intention of the Government to resume payment in specie upon all its liabilities not later than January 1, next. Thereafter the payments by the Treasury to be upon a coin basis. The Secretary is also required to retain in the Treasury the coin received from customs and other sources in excess of the requirements of the public debt, and such further supply of coin as may be necessary in the execution of the provisions of this act may be obtained under the act entitled "An act to authorize the purchase of coin and for other purposes," approved March 17, 1869. The bill repeals all acts making anything but coin a legal-tender for debts, public or private; suspends the further printing of the United States notes and fractional currency; and provides for redemption and cancellation of the mutilated fractional currency.

Referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Washburn (Wis.), for bringing home the remains of General Asboth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

By Mr. Atwood, to extend the time for completing the railroad between Madison and Portage City.

By Mr. Johnson, granting lands, etc., to the Sacramento Drainage, Irrigation, and Navigation Company.

By Mr. Clarke, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians.

By Mr. Chaves (N. M.), granting land to the Pecos and Placer Mining Company in New Mexico.

By Mr. Spink (Dakotah), granting lands for railroads in Dakotah and Minnesota.

By Mr. Peters, resolutions of the Maine Legislature for interest on advances made by Massachusetts in the war of 1812-15.

By Mr. Starkweather, to prevent prize fighting.

By Mr. Armstrong, relating to criminal proceedings under the internal revenue laws.

By Mr. Gilfillan, relating to half pay pensions to widows and orphans.

By Mr. Cobb (N. C.), amending the act of July 11, 1868, which prescribes the oath of office to be taken by persons relieved from political disabilities.

By Mr. Cox, to pension indigent officers and soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. Butler (Tenn.), to amend the act to protect all persons in their civil rights.

By Mr. Shanks (Ind.), for a preliminary survey for a ship canal between the southern portion of Lake Michigan and the Ohio river.

By Mr. Cullom, providing a territorial governmen for the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Burdett, resolutions of the Missouri Legislature for a survey of the Osage river, Missouri.

By Mr. McCormick, granting lands to the Cape Girardeau and State Line Railroad of Missouri.

By Mr. Rogers, to abolish female clerks in the Government departments.

By Mr. Hamilton (Fla.), to grant the Chattahoochie Arsenal to the State of Florida.

Also, to restore the light house buoys at Mosquito Inlet, on the eastern coast of Florida.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Loughridge, a joint resolution providing for the safety of passengers on Western river steamboats. Prohibiting the carriage as freight or stores of nitro glycerine, coal oil, crude petrolium, naptha, benzine, benzole, or camphene. Passed.

By Mr. Pomeroy, to print ten thousand extra copies of the evidence and report in the gold examination. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. McCrary, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the ships and officers in commission, etc. Adopted.

By Mr. Smythe, (Iowa), calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabular statement, showing the operation of the sinking fund in extinguishing the debts of the war of the Revolution and of the war of 1812. Adopted.

By Mr. Conger, calling for information as to the cost, etc., of deepening the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal to not less than 14 feet. Adopted.

By Mr. Rogers, calling for financial information as to the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution went over.

By Mr. Hay, declaring the present system of taxation is exorbitant and needlessly burdensome, and that a reduction of taxation to the lowest point consistent with revenue should be made both in the tariff and internal taxation.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Marshall offered the following:—

Resolved, That the depressed condition of the business and the various industrial interests of the country demands of Congress prompt action in relieving the people of all burdens of taxation not absolutely necessary to provide for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and that in reforming the existing tariff laws legislation should be based on these principles, to wit:—First. That no duty should be imposed on any article above the lowest rate that it will yield the largest amount of revenues. Second. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries. Third. That the duty should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class nor sect.

Mr. Holman, in order to test the sense of the House, moved to lay the resolution on the table and called for the yeas and nays, announcing that he would vote against his own motion.

The resolution was not laid on the table—yeas, 41; nays, 115.

FROM THE WEST.

Fires in St. Louis and Milwaukee.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The fancy goods and notion store of Morgan & Jackson, No. 9 S. Main street, was burned last evening. The loss is $15,000; insured for $10,000 in St. Louis companies. The wooden and willow ware store of Schmerding & Doensch, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of about $15,000; insured for $10,000 in St. Louis and $4000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New York. The buildings were damaged about $5000; insured.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—The crockery store of C. J. Dowey was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000; fully insured. The building was owned by E. Cramer, whose loss is $10,000; fully insured.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton firmer, and 500 bales middling uplands sold at 21½c. State and Western Flour quiet, but without decided change; Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, and slightly in favor of buyers; winter red Western, $1 25@1 28. Corn is without decided change; new mixed Western, 88@95c.; new yellow Southern, $1. Oats firmer; State, 60@61½c.; Western 62½@63c. In store. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $25 95@26; prime, $20@20 25. Lard firmer. Whisky dull and nominal at 98@99c. for free.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Cotton firm at 21c., asked. Flour dull, and low grades firm, but prices are unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania, $1 23@1 25. Corn firm; white, 90@94c.; yellow, 91@92c. Oats quiet at 53@55c. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork firmer at $27. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 15@15¼c.; clear do., 16@16¼c.; shoulders, 12@12½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 15@16c. Whisky dull and nominal.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. persons who have been in the Naval service of United States, their heirs or representatives, shoul make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

News from the European Squadron

The Pay of Naval Employes.

They do not Get Enough to Live On

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Logan's Army Bill.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Senate Military Committee have not yet considered General Logan's bill for the reorganization of the army. The feeling of the members of the committee is against the bill. It is regarded as too sweeping, and will be considerably modified before it is reported to the Senate.

Mrs. Stanton.

The House has passed a resolution giving to the widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton one year's salary for his services as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The Democrats called the yeas and nays on it, and it went through by a party vote.

United States Supreme Court.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

On the opening of the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Strong presented his commission as an Associate Justice of that court, which was directed to be read, when the oath of office was administered by the Clerk and he took his seat on the bench.

In the Grapeshot case the court decided that President Lincoln's provisional courts in Louisiana and elsewhere were legal tribunals.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles L. Franklin, commanding United States steamer Saugus, under date of Feb. 28, reports his arrival, in company with the surveying steamer Bibb, at Havana, on the 27th. An officer from the Spanish Admiral's ship first tendered the usual courtesies. He returned the visit, as also a visit from the English iron-clad Defense and the French ship Latouche Fraville.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. W. Armentrout is ordered to the Nyack. Paymaster Henry Etting is ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st of April, relieving Paymaster George Coebran of that portion of his present duties. Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Preble is detached from the Nyack and ordered home. Ensign John C. Irvin is detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to duty in the North Pacific squadron of the Pacific fleet. Passed Assistant-Surgeon Frank L. Dubois is detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the receiving ship Independence on the 10th of April next.

Military Orders.

The Commanding General of the Department of the Cumberland has been directed to order to their homes all officers who have been on reconstruction duty in the late Fourth Military District.

The Sutro Tunnel.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining this morning decided to report adversely on the bill to repeal that portion of the Sutro Tunnel act which gives the company a royalty of two dollars per ton on all ores extracted from Comstock lode, only one member of the committee favoring the proposed repeal.

**Comp